IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,088.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
18th Oct.	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOREA	11600
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA....	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd ,,	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. 'B' rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
To MARSEILLES,	594 or	495	891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)
SPRING SAILINGS. 1914.
TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & C.....	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	8800*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&C.	7475*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafalgar Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & C.....	9200*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & C	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C	6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & C..	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafalgar Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles for Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordditsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

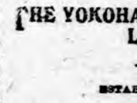
NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers from Sailing Date Time Route via
Lhasa ...?,194 Mon. 20th Oct. 11 a.m. * P.E.&C.M.
Kasara...1,195 Thurs. 23rd Oct. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga ...?,185 Friday 24th Oct. 10 a.m. direct.

Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 23rd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala." 2,998 tons, on Tuesday the 21st October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 30th Oct.
†Purnea	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 27th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th October, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	31,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilhling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bomb.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	...4039..	R. Huber	16th Nov.13
Gablenz	...8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	...3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	...4039..	R. Huber	15th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	..3999..	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	...., 8000	G. Gilhuber ...	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	.. 3979	E. Seberich ...	18th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber ..	1st Mar.
Marienbad	...8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	...3999	P. Pavisich ...	16th Mar.
Gablenz	8000	G Gilhuber ...	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	9th April
*Cleopatra	...4039	R. Huber ..	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich ..	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ..	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 13th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	..6016	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	 6017	E. Tarabochia	16th Feb.
Vow erts	5990	S. Ciunsak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7584	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	.....	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	.....	5845	M de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	..5046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 750
,, London via Trieste	.. Rs.	9 to 644*
,, London via Triest and back		,, 909 to.. 1238

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 525
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway
†Fares according to route on Railways

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 675
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St Gothards, Tarvis, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	6th Nov 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

THE SUPREME BROADWOOD.

The *Daily Telegraph*, London, in its report of The British Music Exhibition writes as follows:—

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS

There is a double interest about Messrs. John Broadwood's exhibit which appeals with equal force to the musical-antiquary and to the modern pianist. If the oldest instruments the firm has to show are not anterior in date to the inventions of Cristofori and Silbermann, they belong at least to a very sedate period and are very remote from the days when complacent British mothers began to set their daughters strumming the piano, in the fond belief that they were thus "learning music." There are harpsichords, for instance, by Schudi, which date from the close of the eighteenth century, harpsichords on which Barbara Broadwood played long before Moscheles, Ernest Pauer and H. J. Hipkins used them for lectures and historical recitals. A later stage of development is shown in an early piano made in 1766 for Dr. Crotch, with black keys divided into quarter tones by way of solving the problem of equal temperament. Other early instruments include a table, which becomes a piano when the drawer is pulled out; a little conductor's instrument, built expressly for Sir George Smart in 1805; a "grand" with a Venetian swell; and a square piano fitted with a device by means of which the player could transpose the keyboard a full octave, surely a case in which the designer's zeal for completeness carried him to quite unnecessary lengths, for who in his senses could desire mechanism for the jump of an octave? Finally, the historical side of the exhibit is completed with an instrument by John Isaac Hawkins, the inventor of the Upright piano. Probably the first, and possibly the last, instrument ever made under his patents, it is a melancholy specimen of a genius far in advance of his day, for the mechanism anticipates inventions which were generally adopted by Broadwoods half a century later. The modern exhibits of this firm comprise features which are almost too well known to need descriptions. Prominent among them is, naturally, the barless steel frame, the crowning glory of the makers, who more than a century ago strengthened the then wooden frames with iron bars, and—following the idea out to its natural development—built the first iron-framed grand in 1847. Within the last few months, the barless frame, by means of which the break in the tone is reduced to its lowest possible terms, has been used for the "Baby" grand, an instrument only 5ft. long and slightly less than 5ft. broad. Pianists will not need to be told that a similar frame is used also in the firm's upright pianos, but it may be news to many of them that Broadwoods now build the smallest overstrung upright piano in the market. This instrument, which has been on sale somewhat less than a year, is under 4ft. in height, and has the further merit of being remarkably cheap. Cheapness, indeed, is a desideratum Messrs. Broadwood never ignore, although their name has long been a guarantee of thoroughly reliable workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	....Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND FANCY CRACKERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS JUST UNPACKED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1913, for works in the construction of WORKSHOPS BUILDINGS, etc., at Foras Road, Section II Masonry Work.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 17th October, 1913.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

KESHOWLAL JETHALAL MEHTA, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.

MRS. LILLY JOHNSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

DR. WILLIAM JAMES ANDERSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Surgeon on board the P. and O. s.s. "Delta".

REVD. ADOLPHINO SOFRONIO PEREIRA, late of Goa Portuguese Inhabitant.

WILFRED JAMES HUARD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

HUGH A. POWER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

AMRATBAI, widow of Runchordas Kersondas, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

HUGH SCORGIE, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

MISS MARJORIE WILTSHIRE, late Lady Superintendent of the Baroda Female Training College, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 14th day of October, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Summer and Winter Clothing Material" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Cloths will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Yard but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender.

The following are the items required:—

COTTON MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth Drill Blue 27" wide to standard pattern ...	1,50,000
" " Khaki 27" wide to standard pattern ...	20,000
" " White 27" wide to standard pattern ...	50,000
" " Red Superior 27" wide standard pattern.....	1,000
" Cotton Blue for menials pugrees 24" wide in lengths of 8½ yards to standard pattern	218,750

WOOLLEN MATERIALS.

	Yards
Cloth grey Blanketting to standard pattern	30,000
" Blanketting dyed black standard pattern	6,000

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state on their tenders at what mills in India the material will be made or other source of supply.

3. Form of tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.

4. Samples of various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY the 19th November, 1913.

5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in Cash or Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Summer and Winter Clothing Material" and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.)

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of the Tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated, 3rd October, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " .
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in form F-2 and marked on the cover "Police Lines, Sholapur" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, up to 3 P.M., on 5th November, 1913, for constructing the HEAD QUARTERS POLICE LINES, at Sholapur, the estimated cost of which is about Rs. 1½ lacs, the amount to be spent during the current official year being Rs. 15,000.

2. The Contract papers can be seen at, and the form of tender obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours on any day except Sundays and holidays.

3. Each Tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 1,800 as earnest money.

4. The right is reserved of rejecting any Tender without giving any reason.

A. B. D'SOUZA,
Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office, Sholapur District, Sholapur, 14th Oct. 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE period for receiving Tenders for the KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and NORTHCOTE HIGH SCHOOL HOSTEL, at Sholapur, is extended up to 3 P.M., on the 5th of November, 1913.

A. B. D'SOUZA,
Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office, Sholapur District, Sholapur, 14th Oct. 1913.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.

THE POST OF CHIEF OFFICER of the Bandra City Municipality becomes vacant in November. Applications for the appointment, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned by November 8th. The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments rising it to Rs. 450 after four years.

B. W. KISSAM, I.C.S.,
President, Bandra Municipality.
October 16th, 1913.

WILL BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra,

and

BACDE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG
(in English)

Price annas two, postage extra.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the author (undersigned); books will be sent from Bombay per V. P. post unless otherwise specified.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader High Court Appellate Side,
Author of "Useful Instruction" in Matters Religious, Moral, and other in three vols.
Dumas (Near Surat), 1st Sept., 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,508 BAGS JAVA BROWN SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 20th October, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the time and places mentioned below by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Ahmed Ebrahim Bham, at Princess Dock "C" and "R." Sheds,

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)—
Ex S. S. "Risaldar."
1,007 bags Java brown sugar No. 18,
Mark K. R.
18.
M. B. K.

At Victoria Dock Shed No. 15,
At 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Ex S. S. "Ismaila."
501 bags Java brown sugar, No. 16 to 18 average 17.
Mark W. T.
H. B. T. C.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale on TUESDAY, 28th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Square Piano, Stuffed Crocodile, Sewing Machine, Cooking Utensils, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Cuffe Parade, corner of Fazul Road, sea side, on Colaba Reclamation Colaba, valuable and substantial French polished teak and blackwood, drawing, dining, bed-room and office furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others, such as drawing room velvet lined sofas and chairs cabinets, English cane furniture, ladies low and rocking chairs, centre and side tables, teapoys, rich carpets, a large stuffed crocodile, square piano by Schiedmayer and Sohne imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co. in good order, jardineers, China wall plates, table ornaments, sliding dining tables for ten and eight persons, dining room chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat safe, crockeryware, table lamps, bentwood chairs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads complete, brass railing baba cot, double and single mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand marble top tables, dressing chest of drawers, gown and cloths press, reclining sofa, easy chairs, clothes baskets, Chinese screen, Singer's hand sewing machine, office room writing table, revolving swing chairs, hat stands, office clock, cooking utensils etc., etc.

The property of J. Walker, Esq., of Public Works Department.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view six days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 : 8-30 (pictures only) : 10.

STRONG FILM PROGRAMME.

THE BEST REVENGE

A Delightful Comedy of love and rivalry.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

A SCREAMING FARCE,

Funny isn't the word for it.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

ONE WEEK MORE.

THE EVER GREEN

EGAWA TROUPE

IN

STILL ANOTHER PROGRAMME.

THEIR LIST OF WONDERS

IS INEXHAUSTIBLE.

AND THE WONDERS GROW.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Tel. No. 1266.

NOW SHOWING.

1½ Hours—Thrilling Programme—1½ Hours.

THE BEAST OF THE JUNGLE
OR
THE HUMAN EATER
2,500 ft., 2 Parts.
"NERO"

Now don't miss this golden opportunity to see "Nero" on Girgaum Line also Gaumont Graphic with other subjects.

TIME—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

PRIZE SHOW—SAT. and SUN.
5-15 to 6-45 (S.T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong?
Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

GHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A THRILLING DRAMA OF WESTERN LIFE.

THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE.

(2,000 FEET LONG.)

INTERESTING! ABSORBING! EXCITING!

A picture which thrills and amuses by turn.

TO THE AID OF STONE WALL JACKSON.

ANOTHER STIRRING AMERICAN WAR DRAMA.

NIGHTLY from 8-15 to 9-45 only.

The Great Sensational Subject PROTEA

PRIZE SHOWS {SATURDAY, 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only.) SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. (New Programme)

BIG LOT OF FILMS FOR SALE. Apply to MANAGER.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

			Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)		per bottle..	1	4
Do.	in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do.	do. 5 "	" "	9	8
Do.	do. 2 "	" "	4	0
Do.	do. 1 "	" "	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..			1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..			2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle			1	8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months.—Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand) 6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE,

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

IT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY BOOKSELLER OR RAILWAY BOOKSTALL

If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,

POSTED DIRECT FROM LONDON 3- FOR 6 MONTHS BY POST

Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

TEXTILE ROLLER PLANT FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

A FIRM of ENGINEERS have FOR SALE a complete up-to-date ROLLER PLANT, capable of turning out 1,500, to 2,000 Plain or Fluted Rollers (¾" to 1¼") per week.

For full particulars apply box No. 545, care of this Paper.

A SMALL QUANTITY OF FURNITURE FOR SALE, nearly new. Can be seen by appointment with W. T. G., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTOR BICYCLE FOR SALE, "Triumph" 3½ h.p. Good condition. Reasonable price. Apply W. T. G., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 933, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

NITRATE OF SODA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well established AGENTS to push the sale of this leading fertiliser. Good prospects and commission. Only first class firms need apply to Box No. 534, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY SITUATION, by a young lady, as CLERK, in Mercantile firm in Bombay. Willing and intelligent. Apply box No. 541, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise la est printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, case of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few lots of furniture such as drawing room suite tables, chairs, cupboard, sewing machines, iron bedsteads, typewriter, etc.

On account of the underwriter 2 kegs genuine ground white lead.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels palanquin office Shigram by Pestomji Byramji Press in good order.
1 pair of abluck colour Pegoo ponies, both go in single and double harness.
1 punch cullian Australian cob, goes well in harness.

On account of the English shippers—
1 English-built victoria, very light suitable for a single horse.
1 English-built C. spring miniature barouche, suitable for a single horse, both can be seen now at Messrs. Vatcha and Bros.' Factory, Girgaum.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at

---

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

Omrigar Building, opposite the Crawford Market, the stock in trade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of valuable fancy goods such as toys, dolls, cutlery, razors, imitation jewellery, fancy clocks, time pieces, table ornaments, fancy small and large size figures, lamps, electric hand lanterns, large and small glass door show cases, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate at Null Bazar, Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the following 4 plots in one lot on the premises for a period of 999 years:—

Plots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 78 in one wholelot admeasuring about 1,660 square yards:—This is a most excellent choice plot abutting on the Null Bazar market line, situate on the Sandhurst Road Estate (East), having frontages of about 153 feet on Koja Street, of about 134 feet on Sandhurst Road and about 49 feet on Duncan Road, most centrally situated in the enormous traffic part of the city.

The above plot is most suitable for a cloth, vegetable or any other miscellaneous market.

Shops will be allowed on this plot and nahanies will also be allowed near the room.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bank of Bombay, the stock in trade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of drawing room suites, cupboards, almyrahs, book cases, Chesterfield sofas, dining table, dumbwaiters, arm and without arm chairs, verandah benches, easy chairs, crockery and platedware, electric goods, electric fans, electric chandliers of one, two, to twelve lights, figures, with pedestals, te racotta and ventian figures with pictures, lamps, one 8 h.-p. single cylinder motor car, large and small velvet and Brussels carpet, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

Auction Sale of Valuable Diamond and Pearl, Emerald and Ruby Jewellery.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee Brijwalabdas Purshotamdas and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mookandram Hiralal, the following:—

One packet containing 24 diamonds, weighing about 12 5-16 carats.

One packet containing 4 diamonds	weighing 3 1-12 carats.
" " 19 diamonds, 39 9-16 carats.	
" " weighing about 42 3-16 carats	
" " "	53 11-16 "
" " "	57 1-4 "

Also valuable jewellery such as diamond, ruby and emerald rings, earbuttons and ear drops, tie-pins, etc., etc.

The above will be on view from Wednesday next.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard blackwood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, sliding dining table with 12 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumwaiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet tone cottage piano, wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Jost's fan, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, etc. the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 12 H. P. 4 cyclinder, 4 seated Humber car with torpedo body, recently overhauled, Bosch magnet, White and Poppe carburettor, fitted with hood, screen, lamps, tools, etc.

A most useful car for knock about work.

One canoe shape rubber tyred victoria by Holland and Holland in excellent condition.

One four wheeled dog-cart by Windover and Sons, London, in good order.

Also on the same day at 8 a.m. (S. T.) valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crottons, begonias, cresanthemum, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots will therefore be very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th October, 1913.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo St., Fort., a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, chest of drawers, phonographs, safes, etc.

At 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 172 of 1913. Rahimtoollah vs Habib Dawood:—Such as blackwood double almyrah, wardrobe in 3 pcs, cupboards, chairs, safes, iron cots, sofas, easy chair, teapoy, clocks, brass and copper pots, glass and crockeryware, lamps and other petty articles (safes to be sold by 3 p. m.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rai Bahadur Shri Kishandas Narondas, an Insolvent, such as mehta boxes, pillows, copying press on stand, clock, 6 light chandeliers, cupboards, iron safe, brass and copper pots, etc., etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Damji Heerji and others, insolvents.

1 lot sample cotton.

By order of the concerned—

1 lot brass, copper, aluminum, and German silver, etc., pots to be sold in small lots.

By order of the concerned—

35 bales white printing papers of different sizes and weights, good for printers.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rai Bahadur Shri Kishandas Narondas an Insolvent.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Panchkalian horse.

By order of the concerned—

1 light ruber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's cycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Talukchand Javerchand (Jeweller). Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The undermentioned pearls, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant at 3 p. m. (S.T.).

1 String	Pearls	17	Chows	30¼
1	do	do	19 do	27 13/16
1	do	do	20 do	27
1	do	do	21 do	24 13/16
1	do	do	21 do	23¼
1	do	do	21 do	21¼
1	do	do	22 do	21 3/8
1	do	do	22 do	21
1	do	do	23 do	20 3/8
1	do	do	23 do	18 7/8
2	do	do	48 do	36 7/8
1	do	do	24 do	18 ¼
2	do	do	50 do	34 5/8
4	do	do	112 do	60 3/8
2	do	do	56 do	30
4	do	do	116 do	57¾
2	do	do	60 do	27½
3	do	do	96 do	39¾
6	do	do	204 do	78¾
3	do	do	102 do	36
7	do	do	245 do	79¼

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Machinery etc., of a Thread and Twine Factory, at Morland Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 192 of 1913 (Rahimtoola vs. Habib Dawood) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Morland Road, near Byculla Club, Byculla, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following, such as wooden and iron chukkers, bobbin coiling machines, machine for twines hand cart, robe spindles, lot of scrap iron, bobbins, coloured yarn, twines, empty casks and furniture, such as pieces of dining tables, writing desk, mehta boxes, chairs, gadlas and pillows, office clock, scale with iron weights, lamps, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO BICYCLE AND MOTOR MERCHANTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Messrs. C. M. Bartley and Sons, opposite the Byculla Station, in Alexandra Terrace, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.) all the goods of the above shop such as engine, lathe, dynamos; accumulators, coils marging accumulator, furnaces for enamelling, bicycle lamps, and all the shop furniture, etc. To be sold to the highest bidder.

A deposit of 50 p. c. required at the ime of sale.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Doctor Street near Null Bazar.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Abdul Latiff Hajee Soomar, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Kuthuddin, the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, The 31st day of October, 1913, at the undermentioned times and premises. The following valuable landed properties, under the power of sale, reserved to the mortgage in the Indenture of mortgage dated 5th October, 1913.

Lot No. 1 at 4 30 p. m. (S. T.)

On the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcelof Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, building or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Doctor Street, Null Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub Districted of Bombay containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, and with other lands Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under, Old No. 2, New No. 16,901, and Old Survey No. 1350, and New Survey No. 4668, and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward, No. 7056, and Street Nos. 50-60, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Doctor Street, on the west by the property Lot No. 3 belonging to the mortgagor, on the North by the property of Noorbhai Abdul Kader, and on the south by the property Lot No. 3; and which is now occupied by the mortgagor and his tenants.

Lot No. 2, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the same day and on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co.—contd.

building or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate and lying at Mutton Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered with other lands by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. 16,901, Old Survey No. 1350, and New Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7107, and 71708, and Street Nos. 45, and 47, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property Lot No. 1, on the west by the Mutton Street, on the north by the property Lot No 3, and on the south by the property of Noorbhai Abdul Kadur, and which is now in occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

Lot No. 3, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the same day, and on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement, building or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doctor Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. A 16901, and Old Survey No. 350, and New Survey No. 2-4668, and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7055 and Street Nos. 48, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Doctor Street, on the west by the Mutton Street, on the north by the properties Lot No. 1 and 2, and on the south by the property formerly belonging to Hussonaly Mulla Hakimji, and now belonging to Syed Abdul Kader L. Adrus and which is now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of an Insolvent in the property, situate at Ghoghari Moholla, Pydhonie.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Moosa Haji Essa, an adjuded Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ghoghari Moholla, Pydhonie, on SATURDAY, the 1st of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS :—Firstly :—A piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Ghoghari Moholla, or Pydhonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 854, and New Survey No. 1084, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 15. and standing on the name of Woomer Essa Ghoghari, since deceased, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Streets, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of the said Essa bin Mahomed Ghoghari and on or towards the South by the house of Dada Dossa.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pydnonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhaleshwar, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 854, 855. and New Survey No. 1085, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 15, containing by admeasurement 71 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Peera Shoghari Cuddiah, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Essa.

Both which properties are formed into one.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee Davabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee aforesaid, at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Phophalwadi on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 479 of 1912.

Advocate-General of Bombay... ...Plaintiff.
vs.
Buldeoram Rudram and others Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed by a Consent Decree in the above suit. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th day of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the shed or tenements, standing thereon, situate at the oart known as Phophalwadi, on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road, and admeasuring 160 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 549 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5165, and Street No. 7, and is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the East by the west portion of the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, belonging to the said oart, and Bhopi's House, on the West by the wall of the house and sweeper's passage, on the South by the house belonging formerly to the estate of Madan Damaji and Hari Damaji, but now of the estate of the late Narayan Bawa, and on the North by the house formerly of Narayan Manekji Seth, but now belonging to Mr. Narayan Guiyar Seth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghaviya and Nagindas, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their Office, in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SAE of Valuable Property, at Khoja Street, Mandvi.

Under Instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kikabhai Rajabally Nagree, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the first mortgagee, Khan Bahadur Framjee Nusserwanji Suntook, and the second mortgage, Mr. Noorbhoy Esmailjee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of November 1913, at 5 p. m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co.,—contd.

(S. T.), the following landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land (together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon), situate at and fronting Khoja Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five and three-ninth square yards, or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 434, 2921, New No. 7705, Old Survey Nos. 869, 870, 871, and New Survey No. 4327, and bounded on the East by the said Khoja Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haroon Suleman, and on the South by the property of Borah Mahomed Alibhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7306, and Street Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim and Kola and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee or to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th October, 1913.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts kurdeeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,120 cwts groundnut cakes, L and F Barraclough and Co; 275 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 10,225 cwts myrabollums, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—4,720 cwts wheat 5,000 cwts linseed 2,700 cwts casterseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts rapeseed 6,999 cwts teelseed 3,500 cwts casterseed 11,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 990 cwts gingellyseed 200 cwts cashewnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Volumnia s—110 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcck and Co; 55 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 92 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—116 bales savree cotton, 132 bales cotton, 55 bales cottonfly, 275 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co; 100 bales savree cotton, L Devraj and Co; 7,700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 163 bales hemp, 77 bales savree cotton, K Reeve and Co; 75 bales savree cotton, H Shamji.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ehrenfels s—50 bales savree cotton, H Shamji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 220 bales cottonfly, 20 bales cotton, 44 bales cotton cuttings, 13 bales woollen cuttings, Soloman Bros; 174 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,775 cwts groundnuts cakes, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts gum olibanum, R M Jaykar and Co; 40 cwts shellack, Samuel Fitze and Co; 102 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji; 190 cwts ajawanseed, Volkart Bros; 5 pots rosa oil, M A Patheria.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 4,998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 3,500 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,170 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 39 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Marienbads—200 bales cotton Bombay Co; 52 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros;

FOR FUIME.

Marienbad s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 17.

Steamer Merionbad from Trieste Agents A L S N Co.—2 cases cigars, 2 cases cigarettes 1 case clock, 830 bags almonds 1460 cases figs, 550 cases currants, 4 bales sheep skins, 2 bales goat skins, 50 cases beer 119 cases glauber salt, 303 rings 210 lanels nails, 1,672 cases glass bangles, 11 cases 1 bale glass beads, 75 cases hollow glass, 923 cases glass rings, 328 cases lamp glass, 98 cases lamps, 75 bottles quicksilver, 118 cases soap, 49 cases 391 bales paper, 31 cases colour, 50 bundles sugar, 1 case specie, 2 cases 51 bales cotton, yarn 50 bales 510 cases cotton piece goods, 61 cases silk wastes yarn, 4 cases silk piece goods, 4 cases woollen yarn, 8 cases 5 bales wool, 46 cases woollen goods, 28 cases cotton and woollen goods.

Steamer Castalia from Liverpool Agents W and A Graham and Co—1 case 50 bags cement, 20,000 numbers 8 cases bricks, 27 cases 12 casks tiles, 210 bags 42 casks fire clay, 1 case medicine, 35 cases pain killer, 20 bags glauber salt, 70 bags salamoniac, 50 bags 47 drums caustic, soda, 25 bags 10 kegs 7 casks bicarbo nate of soda, 113 bags soda ash, 20 drums sulphide of sodium, 50 bags 182 barrels copperas green, 47 cases sulphuric, acid, 10 bagsheads 910 cases 4 casks 4 octs whisky, 67 cases biscuits. 39 cases toilet soap, 166 cases 6 barrels 50 drums 1,907 boxes soap, 49 barrels 1 case tallow, 18 cases 64 bales paper 22 bales printing paper, 15 bales rope, 400 bundles yellow metel sheets, 108 drums bleaching powder, 30 bags starch, 30 bags farina, 5 cases lampe, 1 case, 1 cask hollow glass, 28 cases glass globes, 8 cases glass plates, 2 hogs heads, 10 bales rope, 5 cases umbrellas, 185 cases wine, 20 cases rum, 30 cases gin, 1 hogs head sherry, 85 cases spirit, 12 cases looks, 72 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 534 crates, 300 boxes bottloe, 21 cases, 2 kegs2 casks nails, 2 casks acetic acid, 365 hogs heads ale and stout, 56 cases vinegar, 15 cases pickles, 4 cases sauce, 8 bales jute cloth, 24 bales canvas, 72 bales canvas bags, 289 bales, 323 cases cotton yarn, 15 cases, 170 bales cotton grey piece goods, 5 bales, 87 cases cotton bleached goods, 106 cases, 30 bales cotton coloured goods, 813 bales, 1,982 cases cotton piecegoods, 16 cases cotton and silk piecegoods, 3 cases silk piece goods, 7 cases cotton and liner goods, 7 cases liner goods, 41 cases, 102 bales cotton and woolen goods, 67 bales, 41 cases woolen goods.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WEST-MINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chakrata, 3,641 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, will sail to-day for Antwerp, etc. with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 60 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3,962 tons, Captain D Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a g neral cargo.

The steamer Hellas, 847 tons, Captain M Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok via Karachi, with a cargo of timber.

The P & O Co's steamer Malaja, 6,781 tons, Captain G H Weston, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Queen Adelaide, 3,196 tons, Captain E Ritson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bombay, with a cargo of sleepers.

NEW PILOTAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Garnham Roper, of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, has to-day forwarded to Mr Moore, the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, a copy of minute which has been issued by the Board appointing the following gentlemen members of this Committee, which has been appointed in pursuance of the provision of section 9 of the Pilotage Act 1913. Captain T.V. Walker of this Committee is the Chairman of the Management Committee of the Guild, and the representative nominated by them at the invitation of the Board of Trade:—Captain Herbert Acton Blake (Chairman), Captain George Armstrong, Mr. Charles E. Brightman, Mr. G. C. Burn. Mr. W. J. Davies, Mr. Harry Davis, Mr Charles Sherwood Denniss, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. Edmund Handcock, Mr. Francis Handerson, Mr. John Hollwey, Mr. Michael Joyce, M.P. Mr. Robert Mason, Mr. John Plenderleath, Mr. Maurice W. Roberts. Captain J. Spedding Mr. William C. Thorne, Captain T. V. Walker This Committee is appointed to advice the Board of Trade with reference to the exercise af their powers and the performance of their duties under the Pilotage Act 1913. The appointment of the Committee to be for a period of three years. The Board of Trade are further pleased to appoint Mr. David Davies of the Board of Trade to be the Secretary to the Committee.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ,,Comdr E J Headlam Troopship

VESSELS IN DOCK: Oct. 17.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4339	Tooque	Shanghai		P & O Co
B Ludgate	2395	Nicholson	J M and Co		
C & A Barenfels	3479	Englayer	W and A G and Co		
D&E City of Bombay	3355	Gray			K N and Co
F Kirkdale	3019	Gibson	J F & Co		
G Kanzler	1865	Smith	W M Khandwani		
H Praesident	2086	Schutt	A Strandes and Co		
K Ehrenfels	2750	Weyhouse	Ant	24-10	W and A G and Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	P and O Co		
N Baron Dalmeny	2503	Gordon	K Nand Co		
O Highland Monarch	2545	Scott	Mesty Deep	20-10	W & A G & Co
P Watchfels	3627	Huper		20-10	W and A G and Co
Q Sardar	1286	Weeks	Jeodah	20-10	H S Shutty Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Baharun	1402	Grant	The Arab Steamers	
2	Castalia	4 31	Mitchell	W and A G and Co	
3	Lightning	2124	Cook	M M & Co	
4	Baron Inverdale	2140	Webster	N F	
				N F J Finlay and Co	
7	Volumnia	3546	Plough	Port Said	20-10 T M & Co
8	Byaberger	2305	Barger	20-10	M M and Co
9	Marienbad	4175	Bednarz	A L S N Co	
10&11	Chakrata	3641	Smith	17-10	M M and Co
15	Luzon Maru	2968	Sukawa	Kobe	20-10 N Y Kaisha
16	Alfeld	2450	Fisher	D M Khandwani	

M W D D

Dongola	4174	Spicer Spanton	Transport H W P D
Saraswati	443	Ebram	Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoosein	K'chi Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Hellas	Berg	S'kok, Sept 17
	Maloja	Weston	L'don, Sept 26
	Chupra	Macfadyen	L'don, Sept 13
	Qu Adelaide	Ritson	b'bury, Sept 25

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Oct.
17	Linga	Manley	Karachi

The steamer Chakrata, Captain Smith obtained portclearance yesterday for Antwerp etc.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday —

Steamer Hellas for Bangkok etc.
,, Chupra for Antwerp etc.
,, Bachuana for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the night of the 15th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—Sept. 29, at Bushey, the wife of Capt. E. J. M. Harvey, of a son.

ATHILL—Sept. 25, at 69, Highbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of F. R. I. Athill, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

GARWOOD—Sept. 28, at 39, Bury Road, Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of Major J. R. Garwood, R. E, of a daughter.

LEISHMAN—Sept. 26, at Rotherwood, Lestherhead, to Col. Sir William and Lady Leishman, of a daughter.

WHITTALL—On the 28th September, at Lindfield, the wife of Colonel F. V. Whittall, I. A., retired, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MERRY—BENTON—Sept. 24, at the Parish, Church Hatfield, Thomas Charles, son of Major and Mrs. Merry, of Hoddesdon, Herts, to Dora Coulson Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benton, of Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill.

McCAULLY HAYES—WARRILLOW—Sept. 26, at St. Paul's, Bournemouth, by the Rev. J. S. Phillips, M. A., Henry William McCaully Hayes, &c., Chief Medical Officer, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, to Lilian May Warrillow, daughter of the late James Warrillow and Mrs. Warrillow, Barlaston, Staffs.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Sept. 30, at Selwood Lodge, Frome, Admiral Charles Ramsay Arbuthnot, son of the late George Clerk Arbuthnot, of Mavisbank, Mid Lothian, aged 63.

MOLESWORTH—Sept. 21, at Trewarthenick, Grampound Road, Cornwall, Dame Jane Graham Molesworth, widow of the late Sir Lewis Molesworth, Bart., aged 53.

STIRLING HAMILTON—Sept. 26 at Woodgaters, Horsham, General Sir William Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., C. B., colonel commandant, Royal Horse Art., aged 83.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

MAXIM.—The agony of death is easier than to sit with him whom your heart dislikes.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

BAND AT BANDRA.—The Imperial Band will play a programme of music at Bandra Point on Sunday, October 19, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), under the direction of Mr. D. C. Meneze, Band-Master.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis per extra s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Correspondence for Nartl, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PITY, DABUL.—The celebration of the feast of the Patroness takes place on Sunday, the 19th instant, at the church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.). After the religious services, a general meeting will be held. A Fancy Bazaar will be held near the church in aid of the poor of the Society.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R.E.P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. Bom. C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-30 p. m.

March	Florentiner	Fucik
Valse	Miramar	Bontini
Selection	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Air de Ballet	Lancelot	Adam
Overture	Lutspiel	Bela
Intermezzo	Secrets	Ancliffe
Patrol	Japanese	Archer

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March	Nibelungen	Wagner
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
Valse	Tzalo	Sibelius
Reminiscences of	Tosti	Arr. by Foogher
Song (Cornet Solo)	Rose in the Bud	Forster
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Morrison
Two-Step	That Mysterious Rag	Ted Snyder

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewell, Band-Master, will play the following programme of music commencing at (weather permitting) 5 45 p.m.

Spanish March	National Cinematograph	Gimenes
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Melodies (from)	Verdi's Operas	Arr. Godfrey
Valse	Gipsy Love	Lehar
Hungarian	Dances Nos. 1 and 2	Brahms
Selection	Cloches de Corneville	Planquette
Fllet-Lcid	Come my love and dance with me	Strauss
Two-Step	La Petite Toskine	Christine.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

22nd Sunday after Trinity.
19th October, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Smart in F. Hymns 474, 276, 310, 202. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 433, 285, 240. Collections for Harbour Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly. Harvest thanksgiving Services. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins. 9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Collections for Dornakal Bishopric Endowment Fund.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Matins 7-15 A. M., and Litany 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Even song and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: The Rev. W. Wilkie Brown, M.A. of Jalna.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE SOCIETY.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON Oct. 16. BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 7-8	1-16	
2½ do. Rentes	87 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 11-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-4		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	28 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	61 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·28 1-2		1-3
do. do. at Berlin	20·46 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	485 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 15- 6		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 13-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	1-1	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	1-1	
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-8		unchgd
do 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 15-16d unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 200,000.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£31,000,000	Dec.	£ 302,000
Public Deposits	£53,000,000	Dec.	£ 700,000
Other Deposits	£ 4,800,000	Inc.	£ 600,000
Govt. Securities	£14,500,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	£24,800,000	Dec.	£ 700,000
Notes and Coin	£25,000,000	Inc.	700,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm—Good business done
Futures	Quiet
Manchester	Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	14,000
Mid-Americans	7·50+14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·15+10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 03 +10	6·96 +09	6·95 +09
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6 95 +09	6 95 +09	6·95 +09
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·95 +09	6·95 +09	6·93 +09	6·90 +09

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12 93 March 12 98.

New York official noon sail Jan. 12·93 March 13·03.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13 16 March 13·24

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports	64,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	77,000
" Exports to Great Britain	32,000
" Exports to Continent	77,000
" Spot Cotton	13·30+30
Futures—Month of Jan. 13 16+37	
Futures—Month of Mar. 13 20+35	

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on favorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 5-16+1-16
Futures month of Jan.	13·38+31
Futures month of Mar.	13·47+32
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 3-4
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 7-8
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 6
Good Bhownagger	d 6 1-4
F. G. Bhownagger	d 6 3-8
Fine Bhownagger	d 6 1-2
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 6 1-2
Good Oomras M. G.	d 6 5-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6 7-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 9-16
Good G. Oomras	d 6 5-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6 9-16
Good Broach	d 6 5-8
F. G. Broach	d 6 25-32
Fine Broach	d 6 15-16
Good Khandeish	d 6 3 16
F. G. Khandeish	d 6 5-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	
Wheat White Karachi	36 1-2—3 4
Do. Months	Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports	London—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi	Nominal.
Tone	Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	34 1-4—1-4
Do. Name of Ports	Jan.-Feb. Sellers—Dull.
Barletta Russo	33 5-8—1-8
Do. Name of Ports	Jan.-Feb. Sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian	35 1-2 unchgd. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers
Victorian	35 1-2 unchgd. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales	35 1-2 unchgd. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs	
85 p.c. ex-ship.	52 3-4—1-4
Do. Months	Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.	
85 p. c. ex-ship	53 1-2—1-4
Do. Months	Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	47 1-2—1-4
Do Months	Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port	Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.	

LINSEED

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship	44 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—	Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Calcutta	45 3 unchgd.
Do. Months—	Oct.-Nov.
	London—Nominal—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	42—1-2
Do Months—	Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports	Hamburg—Value—Easier.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay thousand Market	£6-13-9—0-2s-3d
	Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Done—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 11 3-8 nogd

COTTSEE—

Para Rubber	8 0 :-2 -1-2d
	Oct. Nov.—Done—Quiet but steady

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	£72 5-8 +7-8
Copper Braziers	£88—.2
Yellow Metal	d 7 3-8 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Tone—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar

C & F India double bags 12 10 1-2—1 1-2d

Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet—Prices rather easier.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar

C & F India 12 4 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal

Tone—Nothing whatever doing.

German Beet-root 88 p. c. 9 8 2-4—1-2d.

Months of Shipments Oct.—Sellers.

10 0 1-2—1-d—May—Sellers.

Tone—Market opened easier on realisation closing rather steadier.

EARTH Similar Crystals

C & F India 14 unchgd

Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady at previous rates.

Mauritius Crystal C & F

Calcutta 11 9 3-4 unchgd

C and F Bombay 11 8 1-4 unchgd.

Months of Shipments Oct.—Value

Java Sugar—Unchanged—Quiet but firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
12 Boxes Bulu	7,19,400	London	Chartered Bank
9 Boxes Bulu	75 000	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovns ...	6,09,000	do	do
19 Boxes Bhin	12 44,160	do	National Bank
3 Boxes Sovns	1,87,500	Aden	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	19	22,063
B. B. and C. I. Ry	38	45,903

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 23th Aug.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	6 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market continues steady with little business.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	1s. 4 3 32d mail
Do. do forward	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready	172 1-4
Do. do Marks "	140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	147
Shanghai "	200 3-4
Japan "	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-2 for ready and 95-3 for settlement and is steady.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	95 2 0
1st Settlement	"	95 3 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was unchanged for ready and 1-16 higher for settlement, rates being 28 1-4 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York was unchanged rate being 61 1-4. The local market is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	1 6
Australian Gold	"	24	1 0
Sovereigns Gold	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	"	71	6 0
1st Settlement	"	71	6 0
2nd Settlement	"	71	10 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	"	80	12 0
1st Settlement	"	80	12 0
2nd Settlement	"	81	0 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, allotments were made of 21·60 lakhs of Bills and 98·30 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively, tenderers at this rate receiving 2 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 12 lakhs. For the next week amount to be offered is 120 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 26th Sept. and arrived to-day with the mail of the 3rd October brings £520,000 silver, £179,000 bar gold and £70,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	Rs. 10,20,000
Bombay	...	" 5,80,000
Madras	...	" 5,20,000
Total	...	" 21,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 3rd Oct. and comes with the mail of the 10th Oct. brings £990,000 silver, £140,000 bar gold and £50,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	...	Rs. 1,10,000
Bombay	...	" 20,000
Madras	...	" 70,000
Total	...	" 2,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 10th October and comes with the mails of the 17th October brings £361,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns £140,000 bar gold and also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	Rs. 5,70,000
Bombay	...	" 2,50,000
Madras	...	" 3,90,000
Total	...	" 12,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	17,40,000
Other Deposits	52,55,000	.....
Sundries	38,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	9,00,000
Other Authorized Securities	unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	8,50,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	2,00,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	59,000	.....
Billion	.....	27,000
Balance with other Banks	6,37,000	.....
Sundries	24,000	.....
Cash	27,02,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913.	Bales 1912.	Differences.
Receipts for the week	29,451	5 522	+ 23,912
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 16th Oct.	121,351	34,985	+ 86,366
Shipments for the week Europe	27,63[illegible]	15,62[illegible]	+ 12,017
China, Japan and Coast Ports	13,253	Nil	+ 13,253
Total	40,89[illegible]	15,621	+ 25,270
Total Shipment from 1st Sept to 16th Oct. Europe	123,[illegible]5	37,874	+ 85,991
China	2,[illegible]3	.....	+ 2,033
Japan	4,[illegible]8	2,000	+ 44,[illegible]65
Coast Ports	1,16[illegible]	2,[illegible]0	— 140
Total	1[illegible]3,9[illegible]0	41,378	+ 135512
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports	8,236	Nil	+ 8,[illegible]3[illegible]
	6,9[illegible]2	600	+ 9,333

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 30th Sept. 1913, 1214 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I Railway from 1st to 11th Oct. 1913, 1,496 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	24	737	111
Central India	646	2,[illegible]4	223
Barsee and Nagar	.....	476	304
Berar	516	3,498	2 8
Central Provinces	114	3,413	334
Total Comras	1,30[illegible]	11,013	1,283
Dholleras	1,663	8,973	128
Broach	310	919	.....
Ompta and Dharwar	4,872	33,547	7,107
Westerns	654	9,949	17,220
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	19,651	53,667	3,474
Bengals (Rajputana)	522	2,142	410
Sind	283	1,393	225
Persian	15	52	211
American	...	325	4,601
Egyptian	...	183	266
Other sorts	195	203	30
Total	29,454	121,351	34,935

a Or 250 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON:

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

CHARLES WILLIAMS:—Market firmer and higher. Frost threatened in South West. Bears are in panic.

STEEN & Co.:—Market affected favorably by smaller crop estimates. South offering less freely. Continental buying orders are affecting the market.

WELD & Co.—Liverpool:—Market opened very steady, much less hedge selling, good continental and general buying.

Afternoon market steady on rains again in Texas and Oklahoma, further rains predicted. Some hedge selling at the close.

NEW YORK:—Market firm on local shorts covering, and Wall Street shorts covering. Our New York friends wire:—"We have a favorable opinion of the market."

EGYPTIAN:—Market very steady on crop accounts less favorable. Crop estimates are being reduced.

Our Liverpool friends wire:—

"We have every reason to believe that the labour difficulties will be settled very soon." (Later) "Labour difficulties practically settled although not officially reported. Late last night labour difficulties are officially settled."

Grunning:—Advanced owing to limited offering of futures and buying by Houses with American connections, chances are in favor of further advance.

During the week American markets continued to decline under the influence of favorable weather and weaknes in the Southern spot market and increased offerings and bulls selling out their purchases to out their losses. Manchester market also continued dull and trade demand was very poor. The Liverpool market did not appear as bearish as usual and many believe in much higher prices a little later in the season when the major portion of the crop has been marketed.

The Market has fluctuated very rapidly both in America and in Liverpool. The opinion has been expressed in some private telegrams that bottom prices have been reached while other advices state that a still further decline in Americans may be expected. The receipts at the United States Ports continue to be large and still the exports to the United Kingdom and the continent are small which has caused a depressing effect on the market. The journal of commerce gives the estimate of the crop as twelve million bales, and if this is proved to be correct prices will be materially effected. But the crop estimates of the American crop which up to now have been considered bullish are now assuring a bearish form and Southern farmers are reported to be selling more freely. The Manchester market is also reported to be dull with a very limited enquiry and there seems no reason why the markets should advance further.

In spite of all these facts the American markets are advancing for the last two days, New York Futures having advanced about 50 points. The cause of this advance is attributed to unfavourable weather, bullish private crop reports and bull pressure and short covering, but whether the advance will be maintained in the near future remains to be seen.

This is the time of frost and if it takes place this will materially affect the market, but if this period passes without anyting happening there seems less probability of a material advance in prices.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences
Futures Jan.	12 99	13·15	+·17
" Mar.	13 05	13 20	+·15
Spot	13·70	13·80	+·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan.	13·20	13·33	+·13
" Mar.	13·28	13·47	+·19
Spot	13 5-16	13 5-16	—1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov.	7·03	7·03	—·02
" Jan.-Feb.	7·00	6·95	—·05
Spot	7·65	7·50	—·15

During the early part of the week the local market has been easier in sympathy with the Home markets. The receipts of cotton into Bombay continue to be large, especially for Bengal descriptions for which there are no bona fide buyers. Some good rains have been reported in the South of the Peninsula and in the parts of Borars and crop accounts are prosperous. The arrivals of Bengals upcountry are increasing by leaps and bounds and receipts in the next few weeks would be unusually large and in the absence of buyers this will cause a depression in our market.

Owing to the dry weather that has prevailed during the past few weeks, the Khandesh crop will begin to arrive earlier which would within a few weeks add much to the Bengal receipts.

The demand for ready cotton is continuing very dull and has been neglected. In spite of the holders reducing the price to part with at least a portion of their holdings, still buyers are scarce and stocks are increasing. From 1st Stember to 16th October there is an increase in the receipts by 86366 bales as compared with the same period last year.

During the week Good Broach touched lowest Rs. 316 and highest Rs. 320. With the advance in America there is some improvement to-day in the rates for new crop, but general feeling here is against higher prices and there are consequently few buyers. Europe exporters are out of the market owing to no enquiry from the continent, while Japan shippers are awaiting lower rates.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	320	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	311	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	317	"
" " Yeotmal	...	318	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	310	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	...	302	"
" " Amraoti	...	305	"
" " Khandeish	...	241	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	270	"
Fine " Bengal	...	264	"
F. G. Bengal	...	253	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·24 +18	7·14 +18	7·12 +17
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April.
7·12 +17	7·12 +17	7·12 +17
April-May.	May-June	June-July
7·12 +17	7·12 +17	7·10 +17

FREIGHTS.

Market quiet with very little inquiry following business has been reported during the week end.

Hansa Line booked for Hamburg 750 tons January to June each month, Light seeds at 14-6, seeds cotton at 15-6.

Hull—1000 tons, December, Light seeds at 13-6.

Dunkirk—January, 500 tons, Light seeds at 14-6, seeds cotton at 16-6.

Antwerp—Relet done for Ready shipment about 700 tons, L. seeds at 14, seeds cotton at 16, afterwards L. seeds at 13 seeds cotton at 15.

Genoa—November, December, 250 tons a month, seeds only at 16.

The following are rates:—

Ready Rates for October.

Antwerp	14s 6d	l. s. 16s 6d	s. c.
Hull	14s		"
Dunkirk	16s	" 18s	"
Hamburg	16s	" 18s	"
Genoa	18s	" 2 s	"
Liverpool	15s	" 17s	"
Marseilles	15s seeds	" 17s cotton	"
Trieste and Venice.	21s	" 22s	"

November December 6d less than October.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 7	0 B.T.
December	" 9 5	0 B.T.
May 1914	" 9 2	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 15	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 9	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 11	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 61 7	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 50 8	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations, Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal	2,00,00,000	1,84,00,000	5,19,619	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay	1,00,00,000	1,03,00,000	6,07,488	500	1,640	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,457x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,225	100	99	r.	6	4½	4½	2¼
Bank of India	50,0[illegible],000x	5,00,000	2,03 355	50	63	6	6	6	6	S
Allahabad Bank P	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank	20,00,000	30,00,000	81,599	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of Ind'a	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,599	£20	£51	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London	£ 137,625	£14,000	£4,941	425	271	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank	£ 60,000	£15,9 0	£7,994	£4	85	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000x	$32,450,0 0	$2 05 000	$ 25	£20	31	31	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,98,[illegible]15	50	56½	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank	1,11,125	42,000	6,980	35	40	7½		8	9	...ex
Mercantile of India	£137,500 k £375,0 0B	£415,000	£10,105	£1[illegible] £2[illegible]	£21½ £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India	£1,00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£42	61	19	37†	1z	14	...
Punjab National	9,88 153	10,00,000	3[illegible],000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on their shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	637½
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	135 to136
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	114
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 p.c.	21
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100		4	112
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August	7½	565
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February August.	6½ p.c.	130

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Shares.	Market quotations.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd	Manchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	905	110 12-1	5	3	5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,00,000	...	13,41,137	...	500	910xd	6,534	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ltd.	Kothari Sultan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15,p	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,72,404	67,12,925	100	245	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,873-11-5	70	1,310	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	1 ½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,59,133-3-7	...	500	250	8213-15-7	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd.	Tata Sons and Co.	91,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 250	1,850	43 286	105	115	107	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ltd.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	102½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ltd	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,994	...	300	110	1,21,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,[illegible]3,2 0	...	46,[illegible]84b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	...	8½	4
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,39,482	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	510	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,0 ,000	12,00,000	4,05,0 0e	...	250	502½	377[illegible]-15-4	10ps	10ps	15ps	50,s 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000	...	5,21,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-1	20ps	...	...	50,s	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46 250	...	12,15,[illegible]05	...	50[illegible]	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,30,0 0	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ltd	Re dymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43, 00	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,805	...	500		1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co.	19,5[illegible],000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	38,65,553	500	700	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,360	7,036-[illegible]-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Gooculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,[illegible]0,000	...	11 83,755	...	500	1,200 x. d.	33016-[illegible]-[illegible]	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	35,0[illegible],500	...	63,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,075	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ltd.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gooculdas S. and W. Co. Ltd.	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	2	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	915	267-1-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ltd	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,[illegible]00	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	145	20,128	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	802	2,72,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2378,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,352-4-1 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ltd	11 15,000g	...	7,59,933	29,22,363	250	60	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250	260	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,0[illegible],000	2[illegible],65,799	250	305	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p		
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,[illegible]00	...	1,000[illegible]	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,000	580	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22[illegible]-11-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co.	87,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Broul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ltd.	Broul and Co	1,00,000	...	80,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-1-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Broul and Co	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Broul and Co	2,50,000	...	1413[illegible]-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,[illegible]03 6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khangan Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Broul and Co	96,000	...	29 [illegible]3

Ready ... Rs. 11 8 6 B.f.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

CUTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Sold Rs. 50 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 7 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 65 p.c. ready Rs. 5 6 0 B.T.

White Delhi May 1914 „ 5 13 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	29,454	bales.
Wheat	62,360	cwts.
Linseed	41,002	„
Rapeseed	2 658	„
Gingellyseed	30,040	„
Poppyseed	8.2	„
Groundnuts	2,5 9.	„
Castorseed	64,051	„
Jutes	133,459	„
Myrabolams	2,978	„
Cottonseed	26,811	„
Mowrasee	16,652	„
Gram	18,750	„
Jowar	22,334	„
Maize	67	„
Barley	2,063	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Prints and Dyeds.—Market is very quiet. Prices remaining unchanged. Forward purchases practically stripped owing to heavy stocks.

Grey Goods.—Markets continue very quiet. Upcountry demand is very slack.

Dhooties and T. R. Plains.—Home market quiet, but prices firm with slight easy tendency.

Bombay market quiet with a fair demand.

T. Red Prints.—Market remains very quiet, upcountry demand is poor. Home prices are too high to admit of any business.

White Goods.—Market is extremely quiet.

METALS.

Copper and yellow metal.—The home market shows little or no change during the week. The market here is very quiet and dull and no business is passing.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.		
Snowflake Brand .....150°		per case.
American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ..150°		
American	„	5 13 2
Chester Brand ....75°		
Abel A'can	„	5 2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	„	5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	„	4 14 2
Tiger Brand ... ...125°		
American	„	4 14 2
White Camelia		per 2 tins
Brand in tins ..... 125°		4 5 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins ....125°		4 5 0
Elephant Brand		per 8 1. gals.
Bulk without tins ..125°	„	3 11 0
		per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins...125°	„	4 5 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ltd :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	11	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	5	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	6	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4	0	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	8	0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case ...	5	0	0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4	14	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0	3	6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is dull and prices have dropped considerably in almost all cases, there being a number of sellers on the market. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,640, Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 65 1-2 to Rs. 66, Bombay Merchants' Bank shares have declined to Rs. 11. Indian Specie to Rs. 56 1-2, Central Bank to Rs. 27 and Eastern Bank to Rs. 85. In Mill Companies, all have declined : Ahmedabad advance to Rs. 960, Bombay Cotton to Rs. 150, Bombay United to Rs. 495, Century to Rs. 235, Central Indias to Rs. 1,850, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,310, Crescents to Rs. 102 1-2, Currimbhais to Rs. 210, Davids to Rs. 500 and Fazulbhais to Rs. 502 1-2; Hindustan Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 645 X.D. and Western Indias at Rs. 580 X.D.; Jamsheds have dropped to Rs. 170, Kohinoors to Rs. 700, Madhavji Dharamsey Manufg. Co. shares to Rs. 1,200, Maneckji Petits to Rs. 3,050, New Great Eastern to Rs. 212½, Standard to Rs. 1,295, Swan Mills to Rs. 260, Finlays to Rs. 305, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,410 X. D., Textiles are weak at Rs. 1,200, and Phœnix have declined to Rs. 145. Press shares are neglected. New Mofussils are quiet at Rs. 835, New Berar at Rs. 545, Indian Cotton at Rs. 131½. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 155, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs. 765, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 92½, Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 225 and preference shares at Rs. 275; the Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 190 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 172 the Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 82½, preference shares are quiet at Rs. 172 and deferred shares have declined to Rs. 155, the Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 1,050, and preference shares at Rs. 900, the Oriental at E. S. Life A. Company shares are quiet at Rs. 490, Treachers have improved to Rs. 522½, Bombay Telephones to Rs. 74, Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs 805, Marshland Price and Company preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 69. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have declined to Rs. 565, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 667½, Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 13 ½, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 135 to Rs. 136, Guzerat have declined to Rs. 112, and Central Provinces Railway to Rs. 114. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BANK OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal at their weekly meeting made no alteration at the bank rate, which remained at 8 per cent.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Firm.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov....	7 06	7 21
Nov.-Dec....	6 96	7 11
Dec-Jan....	6 95	7 10
Jan.-Feb....	6 95	7 10
Feb.-Mar....	6 95	7 10
Mar.-Apl....	6 95	7 10
April-May...	6 95	7 10
May.-June..	6 95	7 10
June July...	6 93	7 08

THE WEATHER.

STORMS IN BENGAL DISAPPEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The storm in Bengal has disappeared after giving a few moderate falls. There has been rain in Assam. The weather is slightly disturbed on the Northwest Frontier. The temperature is somewhat low in parts of the Northeast India and normal everywhere else. But the air remains very dry in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

The mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning experienced fine weather throughout, indicating that the recent strengthening of the Arabain sea Monsoon current has not been maintained.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Northeast Bengal; fairly general in Lower Burma, and Local in Upper Burma.

The principal amounts are :—Victoria Point, one and a half inches; Dibrugarh, one; Sibsagar, two; Tezpur, four; Gauhati, one and a half; Cherrapunji, eight; Chittagong, one.

Forecast :—No large change.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature, Max.	Min.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
81	68	0 57	194 40

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at Lahore, Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. The temperature is in excess in the extreme southern and western districts; night temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind and west Rajputana and drier at Jaipur. Night temperature is in excess at Karachi and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kaithiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in north Gujarat and Cutch and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts; night temperature is in defect except at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Calicut reports a light fall of rain. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 17th October 1913, was 30·127 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory bar meter reading given above.

The Commissioner of Police has decided that men and women shall be conveyed in separate vans from the Metropolitan police-courts to Brixton and Holloway Prisons.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

TRADE RIVALRY.

A GANG OF RUFFIANS HIRED.

In the Mazagaon Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Rama Talimwala, Ratna Navi, and Sitaram, all Hindus, with causing hurt to an Irani, named Khodadad Abadan, a tea shop-keeper by means of sticks.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. Jamshed B. Kapadia represented the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Fereira, solicitor and Mr. Pereira, pleader.

It was stated that on Oct. 1, the complainant opened a new tea-shop in Jacob's Circle and that night he closed his shop and was returning home with his friend Bejan Boman, when near Arthur-road Hospital they were assaulted by the three accused and several others, who were all armed with sticks. The complainant fell and became unconscious when the assailant believing him to be dead ran away. Bejan saved himself by taking shelter in a room close by.

It was further stated that the accused had no enmity with the complainant, but they were hirelings. One Khoodadad Gustasp, also an Irani, was formerly complainant's partner in a shop at Chinchpoogly. The partners disagreed and separated and Khoodadad Gustasp opened a new shop in Jacob's Circle. The complainant opened another shop opposite to his, and Khoodadad Gustasp threatened to do him harm. On the night in question Khoodadad pointed out the complainant to the accused from a distance and went away.

The accused denied that they were the persons who committed the assault.

The magistrate held that the assault was the outcome of trade rivalry between the complainant and Khoodadad Gustasp and the accused had been used as hirelings, by the latter and they assaulted the complainant mercilessly. The magistrate was surprised to find that Khoodadad Gustasp was not prosecuted, and sentenced each of the accused to four months' hard labour.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.

In the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Sutton charged a Hindu, named Bhanu Govind, with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Mr. Erachsha S. Marker.

The evidence showed that the complainant is a Sanitary Engineer and resides at Khetwadi. On Thursday night, the accused went to the shop of one Jamsedji Dorabji and offered to sell him a bicycle. As the accused was drunk and the price he asked for the cycle was very low, Jamshedji became suspicious and handed him over to the police. On making enquiries it was found that the cycle belonged to the complainant, who had left it on the ground floor of his house on Thursday night.

Mr. Hirji J. A. Dalal, pleader, who defended the accused, admitted the offence and asked his worship to deal with the accused leniently as this was his first offence.

The magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

A BOARDER'S GRIEVANCE.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Frank Fernandez charged one Marian D'Souza with levying unlawful distress.

Mr. Land, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant was a boarder in the boarding house run by the accused. The complainant wanted to move, but the accused stopped him from taking away his belongings, alleging that he owed him money on account of hotel charges.

The magistrate acquitted the accused, because no physical force was proved to have been used. The Court also ordered the property of the complainant to be returned to him.

GRIEVANCES OF MATUNGA RESIDENTS.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Cases of burglary, theft, etc. having become frequent, the residents of Matunga have decided to take steps to terminate these evils. Under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association, it is proposed to call a public meeting with a view to elect representatives to wait upon the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and lay before him their grievances.

The residents of Matunga state that their chief grievances are that the number of police should be increased in proportion to the increased population. The police station and telephone station should be removed from Vincent Road, near the Futka Talao, and located nearer Matunga. Police posts should be established between Dadar Fire Brigade Station and Futka Talao, where there are none at present, and necessary measures should be adopted to reduce to a minimum burglaries and thefts.

TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

ADJOURNED MEETING POSTPONED.

The adjourned meeting of the Shareholders of Messrs Treacher and Co., Ltd., which was to have been held yesterday evening has been postponed for Tuesday next when the result of the poll will be announced. The meeting had to be postponed as the scrutiny of the notes had not yet been finished.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.

A mill-hand, named Bhaja Amra, a Hindu, aged twenty-two and employed in the New Empress Mill at De Lisle Road, has been detained in the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment of injuries received by a fall from a height of 36 ft. The man was throwing down bags, from a window on the second floor of the mill, when he fell out of the window to the ground floor. His right arm was fractured, and he sustained internal injuries also.

MR. C. WRATISLAND, British Consular Service, has been appointed Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Turco-Persian boundary, with Capt. A. J. Wilson as Deputy Commissioner.

ARRIVALS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Maloja," with the outward Mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Anthony, Maj W S
Anderson, W A
Butler, Miss A
Bowack, Mr, Mrs and infant
Burgess, A E
Bwyl, F Mrs
Bulkby, Miss
Batchelor, W H
Bennett J W
Brashaw-Smith, R A
Bhagat, S S
Bayldon, Miss
Brigg, J J
Bealey, Miss M
Blythe, Mr
Bulkley, H
Brown, J
Curtis, A P & Mrs and infant
Cloete, Miss
Cross C W
Cartmail, Miss
Cameron, W
Clayton-Greene. Miss A M
Dwyl, F and Mrs
Dobbie, J and Mrs
Duttons, S T Mr
Darwall, Miss F
Dapotary, K R
Dacres, Mrs S
Dutt, L B
Eden, Miss M
Eastmond, A
Elliott Cooper, M and Mrs
Ferguson, J A and Mrs
Fox, Miss G and Miss F
Garrat, Maj H S
Gordon, Miss T
Gowan, R D
Gale, Mrs M E
Garner, R H
Gray, J E
Grant, J H
Gunn, J P
Hoffmann, T T and Mrs
Heyland, Mrs A K Mrs Heylands, and child
Hose, J W and Mrs
Hollis, Mrs F E and 2 children
Hehir, Col and Mrs
Hulse, Miss M
Haigh, F F
Hickey, P F
Howard, Miss P
Irvine, Mrs H F and maid
Jebb, Mrs T
Jackson, Mrs
Jelf-Reveley, Miss N
Jessop, Miss
Kenrick, Mrs W H nurse and infant
Knox, A E
Lacey, C W
Liversidge, S G
Mitchell, Mrs child and nurse
Mockler, Miss M
Marriott, G
Maunder, Mrs C
Mann, Miss
Mignon, E
Malet, C R L
Mc Manus, Mr
Mair, A
Muir, Prof R
Miller, Mrs R
Mitra, S C
Newton, B St G
Normand, C W B
Pound, G T
Palmer, L-C H
Quarry, C S, Mrs and infant
Royal Dawson, Mrs F G
Rolston, Mrs F M
Rogers. Miss
Rittenhans, Miss de Lisle, A P
Reid, Mrs M and maid
Royes, W R
Rodwell, Miss G
Retchie, J
Spence, Mrs and child
Smith, Miss N
Sassory, Miss D E
Strike, W J
Smithello, A
Tudball, Mrs
Tenson, Mrs J and infant
Tufnell, H C C
Waterfield, S and Mrs
Whitaker, Capt C
Watson, A and Mrs
Waterfield's, Mrs and maid
Wood, Miss E M S
Wilson, F J
West Macott, Miss

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Fairbank, Mr and Mrs
Mitchell, A

MARSCELLES TO BOMBAY.

Allen, G O Mrs and infant
Andrews, G N
Archbold, Mrs W A
Burton, Lt Col R T
Burton Maj, A R
Burnaby, Miss
Bliss Maj J A Mrs
Belcher, E B
Bignell, Capt R L Mrs
Beadle Capt R D
Bell R E
Bennett, Mrs J W
Broadway, Mrs A B Miss.
Beechey H
Baruchs, Dr
Ballantyne, R J G
Barada, P B
Bapna, G M
Bahadurji, Mrs B N
Blakiston, Mr
Bomanji, S R
Bowden, W
Blowfield, C G
Baikie, H M
Beechy, Mrs H
Bridge, T W Mrs
Blundstone, E R
Bolton, Col A H
Brown, H L
Bedlon, Pol Sgt
Cole, W
Carter, Mrs F
Christian, Lt Col G Mrs
Cowil, Mrs H E C
Crookshank, Maj S D
Church, R W
Campbell Lt Col W M
Chamberlain, Mrs and J T
Castle-Smith Capt M
Coventry, B O
Cassidy, Lt V C
Cassells, Mrs G R
Cole Capt, B L
Chaubal, M B
Cohen, M Mrs
Curties, Hon G S
Constable L G
Clarke, F
Cadman, Prof J
Clarke, J C
Chilton, Mr and Mrs
Caplon, J B J
Clemenger, J N
Dalal, Mrs B J
Dale, Lt Col G A
Doncast, S Miss and Miss H.
De Gale Capt W S
Miller A
Dube, C I M
Davies, J P
Dawson, Lt-Col A
Daji, J R Mrs
Doctor, Mrs G M
De Righi, A C R
Eden, E B Mrs
Esch, V J
Edward, Moss Miss
Eaton, N
Earp, Rev W A and Mrs
Framjee, B S Mrs Miss S and Miss M
Fleming, F G
Field, J H
Fairley, T B
Fakeruddin Mohn
Fitzherbert, R A
Fisher, J
Fischer, Mr
Fehr. H
Fox, F G
Foskett, R U
Framji, A
Griffiths, H M
Gardener, Mrs A
Griffin, Hon Sir H and Lady and Maid.
Gandge, J E
Guple, Mrs
Garth, A D
Garrard, S H
Goculdas, N M
Ghissord, Major W T
G van, R G
Henniker, F C
Harrison, L H
Hanny Mrs A L
H H Maharajah of Indore
Hamilton Maj R E A Mrs and 4 native servants
Hill, Major F B
Irverdie, F G
Johnson, S M
Jack S M Mrs
Jafferbhoy, Meosabhoy
Johnson, J N G
Jenkin, W P and 2 infants
Joshi, N R
Jadhuar, V B, D B
Jenkins, M N
Trotter, F
Thomson, Miss D
Turner Major, H H Mrs
Treherne, Mrs
Taylor, J
Turntull, Mrs P
Unna, O W
Vernon, T
Vand-der-G u c h t G T
Vakil. Mrs F A and child
Weir, H F Mrs
Wheeler, Maj M Mrs
Williams, S C Mrs
Wadia, C N Mrs
Wright, Mrs W T M Capt G S
Williams, W H
Weaver, Mr
Watrenberg, R
Wood, Mr
Wadias, Mrs Maid
Young, F S

BRINDSI TO BOMBAY.

Abott, A H
Bannatine, Allison Mager Gen R
Budd, Col N A H
Chard, H E
Foard, F C
Fanshaw, Brig-Gen H D
Lucas, W H
Lane, E M
Millett. G P
Minnit, J E Mrs
Mahic, Dr H E Mrs
Macdonald, H
Preston, S
S Palding, Capt W B
Tudball, H M Justice
Wallach, W
Young, Dr W H

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

De Hoxar, A R
Clark, Miss C V
Weston, H E

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Bromilon, Capt D G and Mrs
Bell, Rev G A C
Braodway, A B
Dewhurst, T
Eskell, A
Ingram, J A
Jenkins Mrs and infant
King, Major S W
Leonard, Maj W H
Lepper, G W
McKeron W J
Monerieff, L M
Mead, T
Monerieff A L M
Mylrea, Dr C S G and Mrs
Malan, Mr H N
NacNaughton, J
Richardson, R K
Sutherland, Miss
Stepheus L B
Saunders, H H
Thomas, Mrs J and child
Tallersfield, G H
Verby, Mrs J C L child and infant and nurse
Vischindas, S
Wood, Mr F J
Wilson, Johnston J and Mrs
Younghusband, Maj Genl Sir G and Lady

DEPARTURE.

Per S. S. "Persia," Oct. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Ashburner, Mr G B
Beare, Miss G H
Benngrtz, Mrs and child
Berkeley, Miss I
Birch, Mr A B
Bostock, Major J C
Bostock, Mrs child, infant and nurse
Bulwid, Mr
Butlin, Revd J P
Clarke, Mr
Clarke, Mrs, child and governess
Churchill, Mr J
Churchill, Mrs E M
Churchill, Mr W K
Cunningham, Captain
Crossley, Mr Martin L
Crawford, Miss E M
Crebbin Mr
Digby, Mr
Dundas, Mr H
Dutt, Mr B C
Dutt, Mr K L
Forbes, the Hon'ble Mr Cameron
Forbes, Mr C
Galatti, Mr Stephen
Glazebrook, Mr & S
Gnapp, Mr C G
Gracie, Miss
Green, Mr J Dale
Green Mrs
Green, two Misses
Hoey, Miss A W
Hamilton, Mr
Hudson, Mrs C
Irvine, Lt-Col G B
Jeddere-Fisher, M H C
Justice, Miss B
Khanolka, Mr V B
Kazi wasi, Mr
Lal, Mr and Miss
Leech, Mr A J
Marquis, Mr
Maung, Mr Gyi
McLennan, Mr Jas
McMurray, Mr Thos
Mierolaichi, Mr A T
O'Connor, Mr M Scott
O'Reilly, Major C M
Porteous, Mr
Porteous, Mrs and child
Rahman, Mr
Ramsay, Mrs J
Ramsay, Miss
Rivett, Mr F J and Mrs
Robertson, Mr G S
Roe, Col R B and Mrs
Rowland, Mr J W
Ryder, Miss J R R
Samsson, Mr D
Shipman, Major H
Shore, Major W F
Smith, Mr O J
Smith, Mr Henry
Smith, Mr Thomas and Mrs
Smith, Mr W Ross
Stewart, Major P J T
Steward, Miss M
Taylor, Mrs E J
Taylor, Miss
Tod, Mrs A M
Taylor, Mrs F A child and infant
Webb, Captain R E
Wheeler, Mr H F
Woolsey, Mr A E

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

It is welcome news that the Egawa troupe of acrobats, the wonderful Japanese performers who have been drawing such crowds to the Excelsior, are to stay still another week. They seem to have an inexhaustible repertoire, for there is no sameness about the programmes they have been presenting week after week, and they are said to have still more marvels in reserve. If the new programme is anything like the present week's one in quality, there can be no doubt as to their success. The film programme at the Excelsior for the new week, though it contains no announcement of the grade of "Ivanhoe" and other recent productions, promises to show no falling off in strength. The outstanding film is a comedy, "The best Revenge" a very pleasant little play in which we are shown the triumph of love over hate. "A Famous Duel" is a funny film in which the hero has some surprising and laughable adventures in his dealings with a lady and her lover. *Pathe's Gazette*, the invaluable record of current events, completes the bill of fare.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A stirring Western Drama, "The Cowboy Millionaire," figures as the chief attraction on the bill here this week. It is a vivid representation of life as it is lived in the West; and with it all there is a strong vein of humour running through the entire story, which is quite irresistible, and makes for the heartiest of laughter. In the course of the story we have some remarkable scenes showing the dare-devil antics of the cowboys when engaged in their half-holiday sports, broncho busting, riding the bucking mule, and roping and tying steeds. It is a picture which thrills and amuses by turn; and its wonderful natural settings call forth admiration.

It is expected that Raouf Bey, commander of the Turkish battleship, "Hamidieh," which made many enterprising exploits in the early stages of the Balkan War, will pay a visit to England shortly.

Commander Evans, C. B. R. N., who returned in command of the British Antarctic expedition, was entertained to dinner at the United Services Club by the foreign naval attaches in London.

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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 18th October, 1913.

PIN-MONEY.

A congenital incapacity to manage money has, from time immemorial, been the reproach and privilege of womankind. That the reproach is not always merited has been proved often enough by the business ability which women have shown when circumstance or choice has put into their hands the control of money-matters. That the privilege of imputed unwisdom carries advantages has been fully realized by some astute ladies who have grasped the fact that a fixed allowance is both inconvenient and inelastic. To this latter category belong all the fair dames of times past and present, who have brought the art of wheedling to the pitch of perfection; the married woman who has neither private means nor pin-money must be an adept at coaxing, for no husband perceives readily that his wife really requires the wherewithal for all those little extravagances which are so dear to the feminine heart. The wise husband is he who refuses to run the risk of being beguiled, and who sets apart for the use of his wife a yearly sum upon which she may exercise her talent for finance and economy; he may then live in peace, in security more or less real, believing that no spectres of past extravagance, of hats long since discarded, of forgotten frocks, will one day be brought to comfront him.

The drawback to this arrangement is of course the misunderstanding which exists as to the items of expenditure which the allowance is expected to cover. "Dress and pocket-money" is a wide term, and not the most exhaustive analysis could make the matter perfectly clear or provide a reliable basis for future arguments. This difficulty was fully understood by a lady of long ago who was at first overjoyed at the generosity of her future husband. In great glee she ran to her old Abigail, exclaiming triumphantly:—"He told me I was to have two hundred a year to buy pins!" The maid was, however, more sophisticated than her young mistress, and answered very shrewdly, "Ah, my dearest, that which they call pin-money is to buy their wives everything in the 'varsal world". These two women are, it is true, only characters in a seventeenth-century play, but the author has evidently drawn his portraits from life, and, reading between the lines, one perceives that money-discussions took their place amongst the episodes of matrimony even in the days before women realized their economic subjection. The old nurse's comment, and her warning, were in a sense superfluous, for not the veriest ingenue could have supposed that the promised allowance was given solely for the purpose of buying pins. The term is, however, a very old one, and perhaps was originally intended to be taken literally. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, box-wood and bone skewers, which must have played havoc with dainty fabrics, were superseded by pins made of metal, of gold, silver, and bronze. The new fashion had an immediate success, and pins were gratefully accepted as gifts by wives and daughters of the day. Idle husbands and fathers, or diffident men who wanted to be certain of pleasing, adopted the course of giving money for the purchase of the coveted articles, a system the advantages of which are obvious. Having secured an inch, the ladies proceeded to annex the proverbial ell, and pin-money became a periodical allowance, a semi-independent sum which was either bestowed by the father as a dowry, or promised by the husband to his bride. In many of the old deeds and testaments, money is set aside for the use of some fortunate lady "to buy pynnes withal." Some of the bequests read rather oddly, for the sum mentioned usually seems out of all proportion to the purpose for which it is designed. There is, for instance, a lady named Margaret, to whom is given the "lease of a parsonadge" in order that she may not be stinted of pins: one wonders if the clerical occupant of the house was wont to muse sadly on the use to which was put the rent which he saved from his meagre stipend. A certain Irish earl also bequeathed to his daughter, pin-money which was derived from rents; let us hope for the lady's sake that Irish rents in his time were not so uncertain an investment as they have proved to be to later descendants.

It is not to be supposed that the new doctrine of acknowledging women's claim to a measure of monetary independence achieved immediate popularity. Many dissentient voices were raised, and several experimenters were heard to declare that their wives hoarded up the pin-money, and brought their bills to be paid as before. Other husbands asserted that the allowances were immediately dissipated in hitherto unthought-of extravagance, and that money seemed to have an intoxicating effect upon women who were unaccustomed to handling it. Addison, writing in the 'Spectator' in 1712, discusses the vexed question of 'The Doctrine of Pin-money' which is, he says "of a very late date, unknown to our Great-Grandmothers, and not yet received by many of our Modern Ladies"; in 1809 the argument was still going on, and Maria Edgeworth was gravely considering "whether a wife should, or should not, have pin-money." After about four hundred years of controversy one would imagine that the debated point should be within measurable distance of being settled, but there are some conservative people yet, who believe that complete dependence is the most suitable condition for a wife. There is no doubt, however, that most women are in favour of the somewhat fictitious freedom which pin-money brings, and with characteristic inconsequence, they very soon forget that it is not really and wholly their own property; should the provider of the allowance venture mildly to criticize their taste in dress, how inevitably do they defend the censured garment with the retort:—"Well, anyhow, I bought it out of my own money!"

"NOT BAIRD BUT BAYARD."

THE late Sir David Baird was in India during the Mutiny having come out on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, the other members being the Alison brothers, sons of the famous historian of Europe. Colin Campbell's staff was very distinguished as far as titles went, for his chief of the staff was Mansfield, who became Lord Sandhurst. Baird was already a baronet, for he had succeeded his father who died five years before, and Major Alison became a baronet some years later. Campbell himself was only a knight, though he had served with great distinction in the Crimea and in the Punjab; but he was soon to be raised to a peerage for quelling the sepoy trouble. Baird served very gallantly throughout and was several times specially mentioned in despatches; but he soon after retired and settled on his estate in Scotland. His brother went into the navy and rose to be an admiral dying only a few years ago. Though the late baronet was but a short time in India, his great-uncle on whom the baronetcy was first conferred by George the Third, had a long and very distinguished though chequered career in this country for a quarter of a century. His maternal great-uncle, too, came in contact with India and would have been one of its Governor-Generals but for an unfortunate circumstance. The eighth Earl of Lauderdale, that was his name, was actually appointed by the Ministers of the Crown to succeed the Marquis of Cornwallis in 1805 but the East India Company as represented by the Court of Directors strongly objected to his appointment and after much bitterness an end was put to the conflict between the Crown and the Company by the resignation of Lauderdale himself, upon which the Earl of Minto who then held the office of President of the Board of Control came out to rule in India. Sir David Baird, the first baronet, was a famous soldier and a very popular hero, the people calling him not Baird but Bayard But it was his peculiar misfortune to have his claims several times passed over by the authorities in favour of other officers with better connections and greater influence. He particularly came into collision in this way with General Wellesley afterwards the Great Duke of Wellington who was several years his junior and yet was promoted over his head. The Governor-General, Lord Wellesley was very keen on forwarding his brother's fortunes, and not only Baird but several other high officers had to put up injustice on account of this nepotism. Baird covered himself with glory at the final siege and capture of Seringapatam whose fall there cannot be the least doubt, was owing to his skill and bravery. Yet Harris the Commander-in-Chief appointed Colonel Wellesley, as the Duke then was, Governor of Seringapatam after the capture. Baird naturally felt that the lucrative and honourable post was his due, but Harris and the Governor-General persisted in his supersession. When a little later Lord Wellesley decided upon sending an Indian contingent to Egypt to check Napoleon's plans in the East, Baird could not be passed over and he was given the command, Arthur Wellesley being immediately under him. The latter however was detained by illness at Bombay, and Baird got the whole credit of that Egyptian campaign Later he served in the Peninsula and got his baronetcy for the battle of Corunna. But here too he soon found that Wellington's influence was supreme and that he should either serve under him or retire. He chose the latter course and retired when he was only fifty-five.

BOMBAY'S EXPANSION.

WE may perhaps trace the sudden waking up of the Government of Bombay on the subject of town-planning to the discovery of the manner in which the re-building of the Small Cause Courts had been shelved. The appointment of a Committee, announced in a Government Resolution yesterday, whose duty it will be to supervise developments, is an excellent idea, and we trust it will discharge its duties intelligently. It is essential that means should be devised whereby all future operations connected with the development of the city shall be subjected to periodical and systematic review, both with reference to the above-named considerations and in order to secure their due co-ordination. Without such a committee we might very readily have chaos. Several important points are referred to the Committee as requiring especial attention, among them being to be stated thus:—"In order to provide for the indefinite growing needs of the city in the matter of expansion is it possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established institutions, such as the university buildings and the colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the Secretariat and the High Court, the removal of which to another part of the island would afford considerable room for expansion besides solving the difficult problem of their own need for extension. It is not necessary to discuss this or any other question involved at the present time in detail, but the High Court and the Secretariat must not be removed from the sites on which they at present stand. The High Court has ample accommodation for its purposes for another fifty years. It has a spare court in which it can locate an additional judge as soon as one is required. It has space on which to build two more courts while a further opportunity of seizing the means of extension seems likely to offer itself at any moment. The Secretariat is quite commodious enough for all its purposes and scores of additional clerks could be accommodated if one or two suites of rooms were utilised for their legitimate purpose, but as Government is only in Bombay for a few brief weeks in the cold weather it is not likely that any increase of staff will be required within measurable distance of time. Of course as regards the colleges it is generally recognised that they ought to have been where they are at all. But the committee is expected to look ahead and it may be they will evolve a plan which may advantageously be carried out a hundred years hence

RADIUM AS A MEDICINE.

THE full text of the statement, which was made on behalf of the Radium Institute to the Press during mail week, shows that it was one of the highest importance. Not only did it prove that any feeling that facilities for radium treatment have been in any way neglected in Britain was quite unfounded, but it indicated, on the other hand, that British progress has been in advance of that of other nations. Britain not only possesses a larger quantity of radium than can be found in any other single country, but our medical scientists have reached a much farther point than have those either on the Continent or in America. A recent discovery, which has been made at the Institute, so widely extends the medicinal use of radium that it is of scarcely lesser importance than the discovery of the wonderful substance itself. Briefly described, it is that the emanations of radium have a curative effect which is equal to that of radium itself. These emanations can be put into glass tubes or special hollow plates, and in this manner can be despatched to any part of the country where they may be needed. The great point of the discovery is that radium constantly gives off these emanations and itself is not destroyed. Thus it is evident that the number of sufferers to whom radio-treatment has become possible has been immeasurably increased and the value of this treatment may be estimated when it is realised that cases of cancer have been, so far as it is possible to judge, cured by it. This enormous expansion of the benefits of radium makes it all the more necessary that such stores as we possess should be adequately safeguarded. Not long ago we referred to this subject, when it was rumoured that German agents had purchased in advance all the radium which Cornwall will be able to provide for some time. When a substance is so precious and its supply is so minute as is that of radium, the nation is entitled to say that not more than a fixed proportion shall be exported, and we still hope that the authorities will quickly take measures to ensure that British people shall not be robbed of any benefit which is rightly theirs.

It is expected that an announcement regarding Sir O'Moore Creagh's successor as Commander-in-Chief in India will be made before the end of the current month.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

ULSTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

"Why does not Lord Loreburn write another letter?" This is the question many people are asking, and the reply they give themselves is that he must see that what he proposed in his famous letter is absolutely impracticable. I would not go quite so far as that; but the longer one thinks over the idea of a conference, the less it seems feasible. What are they to confer about? Mr. Redmond says, as he has said before, that, if his opponents will agree to a national parliament, with an executive Government in Dublin, he will make all the concessions he can not to Ulster, but to that part of the Northern province where the Unionists are in a large predominance. Sir Edward Carson has used words this week, that seemed to imply that, if "Ulster" was left out altogether the Home Rule Bill, or a Home Rule Bill, might go through, but did he quite mean that? If he did, the Unionists scattered throughout the South of Ireland will consider that they have been betrayed. But it is barely possible that the Nationalists would consent to a solution which left even the four counties entirely out of the jurisdiction of the new Parliament, and unless Mr. Asquith has got something up his sleeve—and we may have to wait another three weeks before we know for certain—it looks as if the Bill will be passed as it stands. Barring accidents, a general election this year is almost inconceivable. At any rate that is my reading of the situation as it exists to-day.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NEW TACTICS.

I am glad to see that Sir William Lee-Warner, in his *Fortnightly Review* article, makes a significant allusion to the deplorable attitude of the colonies—I beg pardon, the overseas nations—towards their and our Asiatic fellow subjects. How can Colonial statesmen expect India to go out of its way to help them in their fiscal schemes, when those very statesmen justify her people being treated as if they were undesirable or worse? I hope that the attention of our Colonial brethren will be called to what Sir William says in order that they may realise how solid all India, native and English, is for seeing justice done in this matter. Needless to say, the new situation arising from the passive resistance movement is watched with anxious interest here, especially by those of us who know how grimly determined the Indian community in South Africa is to assert its right to a place in the sun. The problem is a terribly difficult one. In some respects it is more difficult than that facing us in Ireland. Lord Ampthill deserves great credit for his exertions on behalf of the oppressed Indian immigrants in South Africa, but he does not make sufficient allowance for the extreme delicacy of the position and seems to think that somehow it would be all right if His Majesty's Government exerted themselves more. Short however of actual coercion I do not know what more Mr. Harcourt or his immediate predecessors could have done. It is the fashion now-a-days in matters of extreme national or Imperial complexity to think that the direct influence of the Throne might be exerted when the Government of the day are unwilling or unable to do what is required. The entreaties of Downing Street to the Colonies to put the larger interests of the Empire before their own interests not having had the desired effect, the gravity of the crisis would justify a personal appeal from the Sovereign himself to the stiff-necked authorities in Pretoria and elsewhere. They are never tired of proclaiming, and proclaiming quite sincerely I believe, their unwavering attachment to the Throne and the person of the King. Surely they would not take it amiss even if after careful consideration they could not see their way to modify their present policy. And it is practically certain that nobody in this country, whatever his political predilections, would regard such a beneficent, and, if I may say so, fatherly action on the part of the chief of the Empire as open to any sort of objection on constitutional grounds. I confess I do not think very much of the suggestion of the *Times* that the Government of India should send one of its officers to South Africa to negotiate with General Botha. The proposal of the *Morning Post* that the "surplus South African Indians" should be provided for elsewhere—the Soudan and East Africa—seems to be based on a project discussed by Mr. Richard Jebb in the valuable paper on "The Imperial Problem of Asiatic Immigration" read by him before the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts about four years ago. But he did not mention the Sudan. He referred merely to East Africa. "There is," he said, "no objection to this proposal in Imperial theory, unless the local natives have a case. The handful of white settlers already there are not an indigenous people, nor is it clear that they are likely to be the progenitors of such. In any case, the Imperial territories already reserved for our race in North America, Australasia, and elsewhere, are large enough in all conscience, without ear-marking any more." However, he only dealt with this as a side issue. The purpose of his paper was to advocate the promotion and protection of *Nation*-states together with the enunciation of the principle that, under such a system of self-contained nations, Imperial citizenship should not confer the right of any citizen to "settle in any State where his presence would be injurious to its national civilisation." He frankly admitted that in his opinion the best thing for India would be "a fiscal system like that of the self-governing Dominions devised to develop their own industries and to make India a self-conscious economic unit." Since then his views seem to have developed somewhat, for he now urges that the only permanent solution of the difficulty in South Africa would lie in "an extensive emigration and colonisation scheme financed by the Imperial Government."

"SWAGGER COSMOPOLITAN CIRCUSES."

"Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance" There was joy, if not in heaven at any rate in Olympic circles when it became known that Mr. Iredene Harrison had sent a contribution to the Duke of Westminster. When Mr. Harrison wrote his smashing reply to the appeal of the five, or was it six, peers, one of the noble signatories replied in very diplomatic, not to say artful, terms. "Mr. Harrison," said the millionaire Duke, "is too good a sportsman to wish to "crab" the natural appeal, and I offer to bet him that his own subscription will not be among the last." Two or three days ago it was prominently announced in all the papers that Mr. Harrison had written to the Duke of Westminster as follows: "You win your bet. In answer to your latest appeal I enclose my modest guinea to the fund." Mr. Harrison did write this, but the rest of his letter was not sent by its ducal recipient to the Press. *Noblesse oblige* is, I suppose, mid-Victorian, and therefore obsolete. However the Duke might say that his offence like the housemaid's inconvenient baby was only a small one, and Mr. Harrison has supplied the omission. Here is his letter in full:—"Duke, you win your bet. In answer to your latest appeal to me I send my modest guinea."

I am now assured that, as things are, Bulam cannot withdraw from Berlin this time. But I trust that this is the last we shall see of these swagger cosmopolitan circuses.

It is now plain that the enormous sum originally asked will neither be found nor needed. And the revised scheme of the Committee promises to devote a reasonable sum to general athletic training at home."

It was, Mr. Harrison probably thought, worth a guinea to have this picturesque and characteristic parting shot.

INDIAN MEDIEVAL GUILDS.

Mr. M. R. Sundaram Iyer, who came to England to give evidence before Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Commission, lectured on the above subject at a meeting held at King's College, Strand, on Wednesday evening in connection with the Indian Guild of Science and Technology. At the outset Mr. Iyer brought a rather serious charge against Western scientists, namely, that their theories as to the origin of political societies, origin of property etc., are all based on imperfect knowledge of ancient Indian polity, and that these theories have done much mischief by retarding the constitutional development of this country. He particularly challenged the conclusions of such writers as Sidgwick and Seely that the Indian Empire was "inorganic" and unconstitutional. The promulgation of wrong theories as to ancient Indian polity and the delegation of India to a primitive stage of civilization had led many to argue that Indians were not familiar with constitutional forms of government or self-government, and Indians had come to believe that such was the case. This was shown by the evidence of some of the Indian witnesses at the inquiry mentioned above that Indians are not fit to be heads of offices or directors of companies. He urged that anyone studying the Indian medieval guilds would discover evidences of a remarkable development of municipal organization and corporate industrial life, while the craft guilds in England were formed to resist the oppression of Kings; those in India derived considerable assistance from the central authority in the shape of grants, sites, etc. Medieval craftsmen in England were not even regarded as freemen; in India they had a high social status and were actually invited to the King's council; whereas in England these guilds were victimised by the Town Council; and restricted in their trading operations. In India the guilds themselves in some places served as municipal councils and in large centres the headman of each guild was represented in the council. The funds of the guild were provided by (1) monthly subscription, (2) fines, (3) a little of the profits of trade, (4) voluntary gifts, (5) grants from the Imperial Exchequer and (6) loans. He enlarged on the municipal work entrusted to these old-time guilds, and argued that methods of local administration having existed so long ago, there should be a development of such methods in two directions. Firstly, in extending the present municipal organization by placing in its hands branch railways, minor irrigation works, primary, education and the care of the poor. He also advocated a system of municipal trading on American lines together with productive and distributive, co-operative and profit-sharing industrial associations. Finally, he contended that all political and economic reform should be in the direction of strengthening local municipal organizations rather than trying to get a larger control of the central government. It is to be hoped that Mr. Iyer's interesting, suggestive, and stimulating lecture will be published *in extenso*.

THE C. S. EXAM.

Cambridge is congratulating herself in the success of the men she sent up to the Civil Service examinations. According to a University correspondent, out of the total number of candidates who competed from Cambridge, well over 50 per cent. were successful. The first and third and fourth successful candidates were all students at St. John's College and all took mathematics or mathematics combined with natural sciences. I asked a friend who competed if he could tell me the number of successful competitors from each of the two elder English Universities. He replied that there were 30 from Oxford and 26 from Cambridge. I am told that quite a large number of Indians went up, although only two passed. I hear complaints among the Indians that they were unexpectedly asked questions on branches of mathematics tha they had not studied. I mention the report for what it may be worth.

ALFRED EAST.

The late Sir Alfred East, R.A., was not only a distinguished landscape painter but he was a splendid raconteur and the life and soul of any social gathering at which he was present. I made his acquaintance five years ago when we were fellow guests in the trial trip of the "Salsette." Those who enjoyed the hospitality of the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the occasion referred to numbered eighty or so; and of these ten have joined the great majority, namely Mr. Moberly Bell, Sir Owen Burne, Mr. James Dixon, (formerly Chairman of Lloyd's Register, Sir William Gilbert of Sullivan and Gilbert fame, Sir Walter Howell (Board of Trade), Mr. J.C. Parkinson, associated with Edmund Yates on the *World* in its earlier

(*Continued on page 12*).

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913.

A MAID'S DILEMMA.

A COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY LEW MANCHESTER.

Mr. Geoffrey Harding was dictating letters in sharp, staccato sentences, repeated more than once as though he could not make up his mind as to their final form. It seemed as if his mind was not wholly engrossed in his task, as though it was distasteful, a most unusual frame of mind for one who prided himself upon doing with all his might whatsoever his hand found to do. Yet, if the truth must be told, his thoughts dwelt more on the unconscious girl who sat behind him than on the correspondence which was supposed to be the most important item in his day's work.

Harding was fifty, and very grey. His keen, clear-cut features bore the marks of the years, and his eyes, covered by the gold eye-glasses he habitually wore, had the tired look of the man of much thought. Life had been a hard and long fight for Harding, and though as he grimly admitted, he had come out "top-dog," and had achieved real success, he was not a happy man. He had never married; he had been too busy. In his early days women had little or no place in his scheme of things. His few friends looked on him as self-contained, almost passionless. Business was everything, and whilst he was always just, at times very generous, *there* he was as keen as a razor and as unyielding as a rock. His staff on the whole feared him. The only one who never felt any restraint imposed by his presence was his secretary, the tall, slim, very pretty girl who had most to do with him and for him.

In front of Harding was a mirror, in which was reflected her figure. She was bent over her notebook waiting for the next sentence, and the graceful line of her lithe form made, so Harding thought, a very pretty picture. He could see her every movement, and unobserved he watched her hungrily as though he was looking at a thing he greatly desired, but dared not stretch out his hand and take. She looked up from her book and waited for the next sentence. But it did not come. Then she turned her head and saw that Harding had risen from his seat and was standing over her.

"That will do, Miss Denholme, for the present. You have enough to keep you beyond your time of leaving. The rest can wait."

He turned to his desk again and took up some papers, gripping them almost fiercely. Meanwhile, Miss Denholme had gathered her papers and was leaving the office. She had reached the door when Harding said:—

"One moment, Miss Denholme. Just take this down and send it to-night to Messrs. Hobson's:—

"'Gentlemen,—I shall be obliged to you if you will push on the work at the Limes with the utmost speed. I leave for the Continent in a couple of weeks, and I must see the furnishing completed before I go away. It cannot be begun until your men are out of the way. You undertook to finish by the end of this week; but, judging by the appearance of things yesterday, this seems impossible, unless better progress is made within the next two or three days. Your prompt attention will oblige.'

"Bring that in at once and I will sign it."

Then he turned to his desk again. As she left the room he followed her movement with his eyes. When the door closed upon her he sighed, passed his hand across his forehead, and drew a long breath.

"What an idiot I am!" he muttered. "The girl woud jump at me if I made the slightest advance. Yet would she? She likes me, trusts me, yet she never has shown the slightest sentiment. My actions do not affect her in the least. I wonder if her heart is engaged elsewhere? What an ironic thing is life! For all these years I have been a hard business man, and realize at last that my life's happiness is at the mercy of one of my paid staff! Great Scot? I will have her, and all the world and his gossipy wife shall not prevent me—if she will have me. I believe"—and he laughed mirthlessly—"I am afraid to test my chances. I dare not ask her lest I learn she loves another."

In his agitation he rose from his chair and stood gripping one of its arms as though to steady himself. The door opened and Miss Denholme came in with the letter he had just dictated.

"Will you sign this, sir?" she said, in her soft, even voice.

Harding took it from her, signed it, and looked up. She was watching him, and his eyes met hers full. They seemed to electrify him. In a moment his mind was made up and his plan matured.

"Please sit down, Miss Denholme," he said. "I want to say something to you." All hesitancy was gone. The strong business man was himself again. He spoke quietly, almost tenderly, but with a certain decision and imperativeness.

"You have been with me for three years, I think, Miss Denholme," he began. "Have they been happy years?" As a matter of fact, Harding could have told the exact day she entered the office, what she wore, and how her very appearance affected him.

The girl looked at him, showing something of the surprise she felt at this unexpected address.

"Yes, sir, they have been very happy years. Everybody has been kind, and—and——"

"Yes, yes," Harding interjected; "but your work has lain mainly in this office and with me. Have you been happy with me?"

"I think so—yes, I have, for you have always been good to me, sir—" And again she stopped.

Geoffrey Harding leaned forward on his desk. With his hands clasped tightly together, and a deep flush on his face, he said:—

"Miss Denholme, I have had a lonely life. I am very tired of it. Success is not everything. It does not bring happiness and heart content. I suppose some men envy me, but I have felt lately that I would barter all my success for a chance of the happiness some poorer men enjoy. I am very tired and very lonely. Will you share my life with me? I love you—have loved you, I think, from the first day you were here. Can you return it? Nay, I won't ask that, for I am much older than you. But could you trust your life to me? Your happiness shall be my one object, and so far as wealth and devotion can secure happiness, it shall be yours. Will you be my wife?"

Now, before the speaker had got through his first sentence, the girl instinctively realized what was coming—that her employer was proposing to her? What followed she was hardly conscious of. She was dealing with another problem. Suddenly she realized that she was in love—but not with Geoffrey Harding. That was absolutely clear. She was in love, passionately in love, with a man who had never spoken a word of love to her, who had no immediate prospects, and who, like herself, was a paid servant of the very man proposing to her! Geoffrey Harding's proposal crystallized in a moment all her vague feelings. She knew definitely then that for good or ill they were set upon a man whose feelings towards herself she could only guess at. Did Dick love her? What was she to do? What could she say to Mr. Harding?

All this passed through her mind with lightning-like speed. She knew when Harding finished, and his last question, "Will you be my wife?" rang insistently in her ears.

In her agitation she rose from her chair, pushing it back as she did so. Harding rose also, and took her hands unresistingly in his. She made no effort to withdraw them, but stood fighting her own battle. What was she to do? She was free to choose. Dick had never said a word. She thought he loved her—was almost sure of it—and Dick's strong, kind face and his youthful figure were very much before her mind's eye as she stood side by side with Geoffrey Harding.

"I am very much set on this, Miss Denholme," he said. "I have made a nest for you, and all the work at the Limes was undertaken in the hope and belief that *you* would find a home there—that in the near future it would shelter you. Will you make me happy by consenting?"

Geoffrey Harding drew the girl closer. It seemed he had, as usual, attained his goal. She offered no resistance, and he naturally took her passive yielding as a sign that she would say "Yes." All the old confidence that had carried him through so many ventures came back to him. He placed his arm around her waist and would have kissed her.

As he bent over her, she realized what he was about to do. She instantly put her hands on his chest and pushed him away.

"No, no," she cried. "I am not my own to give. It cannot be."

"You are engaged to another? Am I to understand that?"

He spoke slowly and with difficulty. He felt like a man to whose lips some sweet draught had been placed, but saw it snatched away before he could taste. For a moment he was dazed, incapable of thought or speech. Then his old business instincts came to his aid. He drew the chair Gertrude Denholme had occupied to her again and said:—

"Sit down, Miss Denholme, and let us understand one another. Are you actually engaged to any man? I will trespass upon no other man's preserve, and if you say you *are* engaged that ends the matter."

"I am not engaged, Mr. Harding."

He smiled and bent eagerly towards her; but she drew back involuntarily and hastily continued:—

"I must be frank with you. You have done me a great honour, but your proposal has suddenly made me know what was not clear to me before, and that is, I love another man. The choice you offer me is between love and something which is not love. Would you marry a woman in love with another man?"

"But you are free to accept my offer, Miss Denholme," said Harding, passionately. "The other man has not spoken yet—indeed, may never speak. Do I know him? Pardon me, I have no right to ask that. But I do press my question. I will take you even though to-day you do not love me, confident that my devotion will win your love in time. Give me the opportunity to show that, and I fear no man."

And in the passion of his pleading, Harding took her hands again.

"Do not refuse me lightly," he urged, his voice sinking almost to a whisper. "You are everything to me, and if you say 'No,' you close the door of happiness upon me. You will not do that, Gertrude? At least, do not refuse me without quiet consideration. I say nothing of the financial advantages nor do I ask you to dwell upon them. But I do ask you to consider whether you could not be happy with me. Think it over to-night, and give me your answer in the morning."

Glad of any excuse to escape, the girl promised, and tremblingly passed out of the office. Geoffrey Harding gazed upon her retreating figure, and when she had gone he turned to his desk again. On his blotting-pad lay the letter to the firm of decorators urging the speedy completion of the work at his house. He took it up, read it slowly, and then strode to the window absorbed in thought. What were his thoughts no one could have told, but his conclusion was evident. He tore the letter into fragments, flung them into the waste paper basket, and, seating himself in his chair, buried his face in his hands. Instinctively Geoffrey Harding knew that he had lost, that Gertrude Denholme would never be his wife!

* * * *

How Gertrude Denholme finished her work she never knew.

Mechanically she did what was most pressing, and then hurriedly left the office. She was dazed by the interview with Harding, first of all, but most with the discovery of her love for Dick Temple.

All the way home the thunder of the train as it rushed along seemed to hurl at her the question she had to answer in the morning: "Will you be my wife?" The question, and the eager, pale face of the man who urged it upon her, made her blind and deaf to every other sight and sound. Not for a moment did the social advantages of the position he offered her, nor the security of a future under his care, appeal to her. The one thing she felt was that if she accepted Harding she must lose Dick Temple. The very thought was agony. She *could* not let him go out of her life. Unconsciously he had become very dear to her, and she was sure that if Dick could only see his way to make and keep a home he would ask her to share it.

Could she dismiss that sweet possibility? She must if she accepted Mr. Harding's offer. That was the dilemma she faced all the way home and whilst she made a pretence of eating the meal, her landlady had prepared for her. What was she to say to Mr. Harding in the morning? He offered ease and luxury—without love. Well, could she always be content with a good man's love?

As she looked round the tiny room, with its shabby furniture, so lacking in all those pretty trifles every woman dearly likes to have about her, and as she contemplated the modest meal so maddeningly monotonous in its composition, she began to realize the solid benefits of the change which would come into her life as the wife of Geoffrey Harding. No more petty economies, no further sacrifices of tastes and inclinations. Every whim and desire would be gratified.

For a few moments it was possible for Geoffrey Harding to have won her consent had he but been there. For a few moments she turned discontentedly from the poverty of her surroundings and the bleakness of her prospects.

Suddenly she became aware that someone was speaking. The voices became clearer as they drew nearer to her room. Then she could hear her landlady's heavy breathing as she climbed the steep stairs.

Before Gertrude knew it, Dick Temple had been shown, and was urging her to accompany him to a concert, protesting his willingness to wait with all patience, whilst she dressed if only she would come.

"It is a splendid chance of hearing Melba," he urged; "and, besides, it's weeks since I saw you."

Dick slightly exaggerated. Three days before they had spent an evening together at tennis, and Dick had caught more than one glimpse that very day of Miss Denholme as she passed to and fro between her own office and that of Geoffrey Harding.

An hour later they were seated in the stalls at the Queen's Hall, bending over one copy of the programme, and oblivious to all their neighbours. So absorbed were they that neither saw near them Geoffrey Harding, equally oblivious to the music, and having eyes only for his two *employes* so manifestly content with each other. And so only Harding saw what no one else was concerned to see—Gertrude Denholme slip her hand into that of Dick Temple when the last words of Tosti's song "Good-bye" rang out full and clear. It was done simply, almost unconsciously, but it told Dick that the girl he loved was not willing to say words of farewell, but was rather prepared to welcome a new day of love and happiness. Harding saw the answering gleam in Dick's eyes as he gripped the hand so confidingly put into his, and saw the quiet air of absolute possession Dick displayed as he piloted Gertrude through the crowds when the concert was over.

Harding's way home led him to the same station as that to which the lovers wended their way. He followed them with a heart full of envy, but with not an atom of malice. Before he reached the station, however, he turned aside to his club, and in the deserted reading-room faced like a man his defeat and overcame the bitterness of it.

Gertrude Denholme was early at her post next morning. Bearing the day's mail she entered Harding's office. No words were necessary, for there gleamed the engagement ring Dick had slipped upon her finger in the tiny hall of the house in which she lived. Crafty Dick had meant to propose that night. He had not anticipated a refusal.

Geoffrey Harding rose as she placed the letters before him. Stretching out his hand, he said:—

(*Continued on page 9.*)

"THOU ART THE MAN."

ORIGINAL COMPLETE STORY.

I had preached from the text, "Thou art the man." I had reached my vestry sick at heart. As I sat despairing there was a knock at the door.

"A gentleman wishes to speak with you."

"Show him in."

No circumstance so gladdens a minister as this. It fills him with a hope that he has reached someone. Had I? Was I of some use after all?

A gentleman entered. He waited till we were quite alone ere he spoke; even then it was hesitatingly. I knew the signs. I had been trusted with many secrets of the human heart. This man had one which he wished to deliver up.

"I am a complete stranger to you," he said "but I was one of your congregation to-night. I was greatly affected by your sermon, and I thought it my duty to come and tell you so."

He was sincere; but I knew these remarks were mere preliminaries.

"I suppose you parsons sometimes hear strange tales. Would it bore you to listen to one now?"

"I ask no more of your confidence than you feel you can give. My profession is pledge of my honour. Can I in any way help you?"

"I was wondering if you could. Don't imagine I have come in to talk cheap religious sentiment. Most of my life I have despised religion. But I entered your church by chance to-night. You could not possibly have designed your sermon to suit my case. But Heaven did. I am the man who once committed a daring and despicable sin. I have long regretted it. I now wish to atone for it. Here is the story. My name is Fred Gilray. Many years ago I was in the employ of Moncur's, Limited, Bidlingdale. My position and prospects were good. Of course, there was a woman. Her name was Nan Kennedy, and I worshipped her. In Moncur's office Jim Reshart was my senior. He also loved Nan. And he was not only an older man, but a better one. His greater years were, in the circumstances, an advantage. He had a more settled positon, a much larger salary. He wooed Nan strongly, and probably more wisely than I. Certainly more successfully. Nan preferred him. I offer no defence for what followed. I was young, headstrong, and bitter. Extreme in all things, I now hated as intensely as I had loved. In their happiness I dare say Nan Kennedy and Jim Reshart never gave me a thought. They married, and it seemed to me that they flaunted the signs of their joy in my face. I became mad with envy. Outwardly my life seemed to go on as before. But my heart held only one emotion—hate; my brain held only one thought—revenge. Jim Reshart had been married a year before I had matured my plan and found my opportunity. My position in the office enable me to effect a cunning process of manipulation with the firm's books.

"Ultimately I got them into a condition incriminating Jim Reshart. Detection was inevitable, escape impossible. The sum was two hundred pounds. With a contemptible pretence of friendship for Jim Reshart, I worked and waited for his dowafall. One day it came. There were hurryings to and fro among the principals. Reshart was invited into the private room. The staff wondered what it meant. I alone knew. Jim Reshart's stool became vacant. The firm in their mercy did not prosecute him, but they indignantly dismissed him. I never understood why Reshart took it so quietly. I expect my plans were so well laid that he was completely mystified. Throughout it all I remember I had never a moment's remorse. I had ruined Jim Reshart, and along with him the woman I thought I loved. Having accomplished these things I left England. I went to the Colonies, but my conscience went with me. And I discovered that conscience is a curious thing, a cruel thing. I set out to succeed. All I attempted prospered. I succeeded beyond hope or desert. But as I became rich I became wretched. My sin haunted me, my success reproached me.

"I thought much of Jim Reshart. I learned that when he lost his situation he also lost heart. He had gone sheer down into the abyss of life's failures. I had, indeed, had my revenge. But Heaven knows I would have sacrificed all I had won to undo what I had done. Life became so intolerable that I resolved to come home. I had no idea of what I would do, but I felt I had to do something. I arrived last week and learned that Jim Reshart was thought to have migrated to Radderton. I have tramped the town with a foolish hope of finding him. The hope has proved as vain as it is foolish. To-night I entered your church. From the moment you announced the text until you ended the sermon you were addressing me. Every sentence shot home. Ere you finished I had decided to confess to you. Now, with a full knowledge of the facts, what would you have me to do?"

I sat silent. You can urge men to duty; you cannot always say where duty lies.

I faced the situation more as man than as minister. He recognized that, and, in spirit, Fred Gilray drew near to me. We talked long. It was late when Gilray summed up the results.

"It has done me good simply to unburden my mind," he said. "I know you cannot do much, but I am sure you will do all you can, Nan Kennedy would not have deserted Jim Reshart even in disgrace. But there was a baby daughter. Nan refused to sacrifice her child to the folly of her husband. If Jim Reshart insisted on going down she would not go with him. They went their separate ways, and I cannot now trace them. With your expert knowledge of Radderton, however, you might some day stumble on a clue. If ever you should, let me know. I shall take over the case from that point."

It was a strange commission, but I readily accepted it. We parted at last, and I went home happy. I recognized that I had accepted a difficult task, and I had little hope of fulfilling it. There might be many Resharts in Radderton, though I knew of none.

As I went about my regular duties I always remembered my special one. But Radderton is a large community. It is a mixture of all sorts, and the greatest mixture of sorts was in Jadsen Lane. It was a slum; its buildings were chiefly model lodging-houses, the occupants were chiefly human derelicts.

Yet splendid moral salvage work was done in Jadsen Lane by a band of my best workers. Every Saturday night they had an open-air meeting. The crowd that gathered were seemingly irreclaimable, yet the most outrageous of them yielded instantly to one woman's influence.

Nelly Burton was one of our mill-girls, a humble minded, pure-hearted lass who came as near to perfection in womanly beauty as man need ever expect to see. In addition to her beauty she had a superb voice.

Her rare gift of song would have made many a girl vain. But not Nelly Burton. She dedicated her talent to the slums of Radderton. A huge crowd stood in perfect stillness when Nelly's clear, lark-like voice echoed through Jadsen Lane.

It was one Saturday night while Nelly was singing that I saw Fred Gilray in the distance. Though he had engaged me to search, he had by no means relaxed his own. To-night he had entered Jadsen Lane on the remote chance of recognizing Jim Reshart.

Nelly Burton's singing caught his ear. Astonished by its quality, he approached. Nelly's voice lured him, her beauty held him. He waited till the meeting was over, then I introduced him to several of the workers. He was gravely polite to each, then passed on. I introduced him at last to Nelly Burton. He sought to pass on no more.

He scarce troubled with the commonplaces of politeness.

"I hope you will pardon a stranger at once raising a personal matter, Miss Burton; but your voice! Do you realize what you possess? I am not only passionately fond of singing; I believe I am something of an expert. And I have never heard finer singing than yours. Why, you only need training to make yourself renowned!"

Nelly had often heard her voice praised, but never so rapturously as now. She smilingly shook her head.

"Such things are far removed from me. I am just an obscure mill lass."

"You may become a famous *prima donna*."

"I am content as I am."

"But think of the pleasure you could give to thousands, think of the fortune you could win to yourself."

"In Jadsen Lane I may be giving pleasure, and I feel I am doing good. That is fortune enough for me."

Fred Gilray regarded her despairingly. He had started by being interested in her voice; he was already interested in herself. Nelly was glad to escape from his eager scrutiny of her sweet blue eyes. She hurried away. Fred Gilray and I went home together. But from that night it was plain to me that Fred Gilray's interest in Jim Reshart had a dangerous rival in his interest in the pretty mill lass who sang in Jadsen Lane. The next Saturday he returned to our meeting. He was, of course, still looking for Jim Reshart, but for two hours he continued looking at Nelly Burton. The winsome beauty of her features, the charm of her loving nature had completely made him captive. I anxiously wondered whither things were drifting.

Meantime, I was trying hard to find Jim Reshart. I had entrance to all the model lodging-houses in Radderton. I searched them diligently. I knew scores of "broken" men. I questioned them eagerly. All would have helped me if they could. But not one of them had ever heard of a Jim Reshart.

One day I spent an hour in Cathcart's "model." As I prepared to go I remarked:—

"Did any of you men ever meet on your travels a man named Jim Reshart?"

I had put the question so often without result that I put it now without hope. I addressed the company generally, but at the moment my eyes happened to be resting upon a man sitting behind the stove. Just as I uttered the words his features twitched, he moved nervously.

He instantly recovered. But for one moment he had been caught off his guard. The mischief was done.

He acted well. He yawned ostentatiously, rose leisurely, and passed out. I hurried after the man who had given me a hint that he evidently wished to hide.

I found him alone in the lobby, and I decided on a bold frontal attack.

"Well, Mr. Reshart, how are you?"

He surrendered to my first shot. Giving me credit for greater knowledge than I possessed, he stood guiltily before me.

"I am sorry to intrude upon your secrets," I continued. "Most men have them and are entitled to keep them. But in your case I am not blame."

"How did you guess?" he asked.

"You betrayed yourself."

"Who sent you?"

"Fred Gilray."

"Fred Gilray! I thought he was abroad. In any case, he is seeking me with no goodwill. If it is revenge he is seeking, go and tell him he need not trouble. Heaven has seen to that. I did him the most cruel wrong one man can do another. I had a plausible tongue, and I managed to while the woman he loved away from him. That would have been bad enough had I been worthy of the woman. But I wasn't. Not content with ruining the man's life, I ruined the woman's as well."

I was surprised. Evidently Jim Reshart did not even yet suspect the wrong Fred Gilray had done him. It was not for me to enlighten him. My business was to bring him into Fred Gilray's presence. Strong in the conviction that he had wronged Gilray, Jim Reshart was loath to face him. My assurance that Gilray meditated only kindness gratified him, but also mystified him. He consented to accompany me.

I was not quite fair to Fred Gilray. He was entitled to some warning. I gave him none. Almost before they realized it, the two men were face to face. It was a dramatic moment, and they got through it in thorough English fashion. Never a word was spoken. Each looked steadily into the other's eyes. Reading there that all was well, they silently shook hands.

"I wronged you, Fred," said Jim Reshart, at last. "I have often wondered what came of you. You seem to have succeeded. You deserved to. I dare say you never found anything to compensate you for what I took from you. But you have the satisfaction of knowing that you would have made Nan Kennedy a better husband than I have proved to be."

"You will not say so when you hear what I am about to tell you. Many a time you must have wondered what heartless monster was responsible for your downfall in life. Jim, I am the man. It was I who falsified your books and brought disaster upon you in Moncur's."

Jim Reshart did not seem to understand. I marvalled at his dullness. As an innocent man, he must have racked his brain often enough in trying to determine whose hand had ruined him. Some men would have murdered Fred Gilray where he stood. Jim Reshart simply looked perplexed. I thought I could help him.

"Mr. Gilray's confession is startling," I said. "Do you fully grasp its meaning? He says he was entirely responsible for the embezzlement at Moncur's."

"He was not."

It was curt but emphatic.

"This has been an hour of many surprises," continued Jim Reshart, "but this last is the greatest. What are you talking about, Fred? Why are you taking my sin upon your shoulders? You might tell that tale to others. But what is the sense of telling it to the man who committed the crime?"

Fred Gilray sat silent from sheer surprise. But a glimmer of light was breaking upon me. Had a strange coincidence happened?

"Let us hear your story, Mr. Reshart," I said. "Did you falsify Moncur's books?"

"I did. After my marriage I was anxious to increase my income. I saw countless chances for bold speculation, but I had no money. I borrowed the firm's. Before I could replace it I was detected, dismissed, disgraced. But since hearing Fred's statement I recall that my employers accused me of stealing four hundred pounds. I thought it was an exaggregation to emphasize my guilt. I can swear the sum was only two hundred pounds. But I was too conscious of my guilt to quarrel about the precise amount."

"It is quite clear what has happened," I said. "Mr. Gilray planned to ruin you; if he had waited a little longer you would have ruined yourself. It does not exonerate either of you. But it ought to lift a load from your mind, Mr. Gilray. It seems you were not entirely responsible for the catastrophe in Mr. Reshart's life."

"Certainly not," said Jim Reshart. "My sin was my own, and no other's. I was justly punished. Disgrace and degradation would have attached to two hundred pounds as surely to four hundred,".

It was a solution as happy as unexpected. Fred Gilray's conscience was relieved, but his desire to show Jim Reshart kindness was not abated. He insisted on his old friend becoming his guest. Ablutions and a changed raiment effected a transformation. Jim Reshart seemed instantly to shed all the signs of his degradation. The hours that followed must have been the happiest these two men had known for many a long year. But Gilfray at last interrupted the happy flow of fellowship.

"I am sorry to do it," he said, "but I have an important appointment. It concerns Nelly Burton," he continued addressing me. "I have seen her frequently since you introduced us, and every time I have begged the privilege of providing her with a musical career. She always refused until the last occasion, when she said I might call and see her mother to-night. If her mother consented, Nelly would concur. I hope to persuade Mrs. Burton, out I do not know her. So, in case she should prove obstinate, would you accompany me Mr. Malvert. Together we might overcome any opposition. I dare say Jim would wait around Leslea Cottage while we reasoned with the inmates."

I was not unwilling for I knew Mrs. Burton well. We set out for Leslea Cottage. Fred Gilray and I entered. Jim Reshart loitered near.

Mrs. Burton was alone. She rose smilingly to receive us, but as I advanced she glanced beyond me at the stranger. Instantly her smile faded, her colour fled, and she sank back into her chair. I looked on in alarm, while the voice of the man behind me thundered in astonishment.

"Nan Kennedy; Heavens above us, Nan Kennedy!"

He was already bending over her.

"Whatever does this means" he demanded.

"You have more need to answer the question than to ask it," she replied.

With my knowledge of the facts, Gilray's exclamation had given me the key to the situation. If this was Nan Kennedy, her husband was within a few yards of us.

"Nelly has been telling me about Mr. Malvert's friend and his desire to give her a musical training," continued Mrs. Burton. But now that you know who is the mother, perhaps you will regret your kindness to the daughter."

Fred Gilray smiled as he seated himself beside her.

"Why have you hidden yourself here under an assumed name?"

"I thought I had excuse. Just after you went out of my life considerable bitterness came into it. Jim Reshart went wrong. He acted wickedly. I am now convinced that he did it entirely for my sake. At the time I refused to see it. I was proud. I felt humiliated. In my anger I did a foolish thing. Had I stood by Jim I could have saved him. But I did not, and he went down. My instincts as a mother made me forget my duty as a wife. At all costs, I determined to shield my child. I let Jim Reshart go his way while I went mine. It led to Radderton. I cut myself completely off from the old life. I even discarded the name of Reshart, lest anyone should recognize it and taunt my child for bearing it. But do not misunderstand me. Even in your presence, Fred, I will not be disloyal to Jim. His folly wrecked my life but never extinguished my love. I never regretted my choice.

I know you loved me, Fred, but for me there was his difference—and it is such a difference—between you and Jim Reshart. Much as I esteemed you, friendship was all I could give you. But I loved him Reshart—Heaven knows I love him still."

Just as she ended there was a sound at the door. Nelly was entering. I was annoyed, for I wished no interruption. I thought I saw an opportunity for instant and effective action. Mrs. Reshart's confession had made it possible for me to restore the poor man waiting without to the great wealth waiting him within.

"For mercy sake stop Nelly," I whispered to Fred Gilfray. "Leave me to deal with this."

He was just in time to prevent Nelly breaking in upon us. His voice blended with hers. A moment later I heard them pass out of the cottage. I was alone with Mrs. Reshart, who sat obviously wondering what it all meant.

I felt the feebleness of words. Strong, direct action was necessary now, if ever. I sttopped outside a moment and beckoned Jim Reshart. He came wondering. I pointed to the inner room. All unsuspecting he entered. At once I closed the door upon him. Nan Kennedy and Jim Reshart were alone together. Their fate was in their own hands. I could do nothing but pray that Heaven would help them. And I did.

A long time I kept vigil in that little outer lobby. I was relieved first by the return of Fred Gilray and Nelly Reshart. And it was not an early one. At the sound of their entrance the inner door was opened to admit us. And I instantly knew that all was well. There were tears in Mrs. Reshart's eyes, but there was an arm about her waist, and her slightly-disarranged tresses hinted that kisses were still warm upon her lips.

It was simply to divert attention that I hailed the younger folk first.

"Well," I said, "is it all settled, Nelly? Are you to have a musical career?"

"No. Though he has for months past been urging me to accept it, Mr. Gilfray at the last moment ungallantly withdrew his offer."

"The truth," laughed Fred Gilray, "but not the whole truth. I withdrew my offer of a musical career and offered her a domestic one. I played marriage against music."

"Which won?"

"Look at Nelly and see your answer. Nelly was blushing prettily."

"I rather think my services are no longer required there," I said, "but perhaps you might be requiring them again before long."

"This day month. "Nelly thinks she can be ready by that time," said Fred Gilfray.

I made a note of a marriage for that date, congratulated both couples, then quitted Leslea Cottage, leaving behind me within its walls the four happiest persons that night in England.

Good English Bread

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRI-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

"It is like a horrible dream," said Lady Champernowne. "How far away it all seems, Jack; and yet—"

She shuddered, and covered her face with her slim, white hands. The jewels on them glittered in the sun. She lay helpless, on a couch that could be moved about the deck on rubber-tyred wheels. But she was alive, and her son, from whose mind the memory of that awful night could never be blotted out, was thankful in his heart for her life.

"We won't talk of that, mother dear," he said, with a smile.

Then he rested his arms on the polished brass rail of the yacht, and looked at the peaceful scence that lay before his eyes. The sea was blue and clear as a sapphire—so clear that he could see the fish moving in the water, and the white sand that lay two fathoms beneath the vessel's keel. The sky above was an unbroken mass of blue. On every side of them lay land—steep hills clothed in dazzling green. The *Zinita* seemed to be floating on a tideless lake a mile in diameter. From where she was anchored one could not see the entrance from the sea, but the roar of the Pacific breakers on a coral reef outside the island sounded like a distant booming of artillery.

The whole world of Nature whispered of peace, but there was no peace in the heart of the man who leant his arms on the rail, and stared dully at the blue of sea and sky. Boanerges Scott was dead, and had given his life for another, but he had left his legacy of vengeance behind him.

An examination of the financier's papers had brought to light evidence that he had himself taken the promissory notes from his safe, and posted them to Diana Kenyon, in order, so it was supposed, to tempt her to implicate herself in the crime, and to lead her to suppose that they had been stolen by the man she loved. The police had also discovered a letter written from Antonio Ruvo to his wife, in which the man had said that he was going to call on Evelyn Scott on the night of the latter's death. Ruvo cross-questioned as to this letter, had sworn that it had passed into the hands of Higson, and this seemed to point to the fact that Higson had been killed by Boanerges Scott for the sake of obtaining a document that might prove the innocence of Lord Champernowne. But no further evidence was forthcoming on this point, and the detective's death seemed likely to remain one of the numerous undiscovered crimes which take place in London any month of the year.

So much had been cleared up at any rate, but the legacy of vengeance remained. The unfortunate arrest of Ruvo and the absolute proof of the man's innocence had once more turned the attention of the police to Lord Champernowne. The riots had ended, as they always do, in the ultimate triumph of the Law, and directly the country had been restored to order by the quick passing of a Universal Suffrage Bill for men and women, the machinery of the State was once more able to move. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Lord Champernowne, but before it was written out Champernowne and his mother were on board the *Zinita*, and beyond the boundaries of Europe.

And Lord Champernowne, standing on the deck of the yacht, and looking at the green circle of hills, was now a fugitive from justice. He alone knew that. His mother did not know, and his wife, an invalid in the large deck cabin, believe that he was a free man, though his innocence had not been definitely proved by the documents found in the possession of Boanerges Scott. Only Lord Champernowne himself knew how narrowly he had escaped the clutches of the police at Gibraltar, how near a thing it had been when that launch had steamed after them out of the harbour, and had kept its course in their wake till it was lost in the shadows of night.

"Sooner or later they will find us," he said to himself. "But I will not give myself up till the child is born. After that I will go home and fight the battle to the bitter end."

"Jack, dear," said his mother's plaintive voice, "I wish we could stay here always—like this."

He turned with a smile.

"My dear little mother," he said, "how dull it would be for you."

"Dull?" she queried. "I don't think we could be dull—in this glorious sunshine. Jack, dear, come and sit down close to me. I want to talk to you."

He seated himself by her side, and stroked her thin, white hand.

"There are grey hairs in my head," she whispered, after a long silence.

"No," he said, decisively. "I can't see them."

"Then it is you who are getting old" she retorted, with a smile. "Your eyes must be growing dim. Jack, dear, do you think I have changed—lately?"

He shook his head. He would not admit to himself that the shock of that terrible night had left its mark upon her Yet he knew that, although she had mercifully fainted long before the room had filled with smoke, there must have been minutes of unspeakable mental agony. For days afterwards she had been completely prostrated, and had whimpered from morning to night like a frightened child. But the doctors, who had examined her before she left England, had said that she was no worse and no better than she had been during all her long illness.

"I have changed, Jack," she continued "I think—that during those few minutes—I saw myself—as I really am—as I have never seen myself before."

He laughed.

"You are the sweetest, dearest little mother in the world," he said. And if you look in the glass, I'll defy you to find a single grey hair."

"I saw the real Mirabelle," she continued, without a smile," and in a glass that tells the truth. I saw a selfish woman—vain, petulant, extravagant—a woman who had wrecked her son's life by her folly—a woman who was undergoing a just punishment for her sins. Jack, my dear boy, I think that I have changed, but I thank God for it, and if my punishment lasts through all my life, I shall know that it is no greater than I deserve."

"Mother," Champernowne said, hoarsely, "please do not talk like this. It hurts me."

"It is the truth," she replied. "But I love you, my dear boy. I have always loved you. It eases my pain a little to think of that—the only thing I can put to my credit. Jack, my dear boy, tell me that you forgive me."

"There is nothing to forgive," he answered, fiercely "I will not let you talk like this. It is I who ought to ask for forgiveness—I, the coward, who have brought shame on all who belong to me. Mother, darling, we will not talk of the past, but of the future. When Mamie is strong and well again, we will return to England."

"I would rather stay here," she whispered, "always. I think I would like to be buried here, under that great tree at the top of the hill. I do not want the things I wanted before. I only ask for rest—for your love—for the quiet and the sunshine. I only pray to God for that."

He leant over her and kissed her tenderly. She had echoed the words of this own continuous prayer.

Under a clear, dark sky, studied with sparkling stars, the *Zinita* moved swiftly over a sea that was smooth as clear black glass. At her bow and along her sides, and far behind in the straight furrow ploughed by her screw, the phosphorus danced and glittered like blue fire. On the foredeck, with folded arms and shoulders squared and head erect, as if to meet the blows that Fate had dealt him, stood Lord Champernowne, his eyes fixed on the cluster of lights that showed on the horizon.

The island, with its lake of blue and its hills of dazzling green, had been left far behind in the lonely silence of the southern seas. The lights were the lights of Funchal, where the *Zinita* would have to coal before she could continue her journey to England. A thousand miles behind the dancing trail of phosphorescent fire lay that quiet, sheltered harbour where Lady Champernowne had wished to spend the rest of her days. God had not granted her prayer, but under the shadow of the great tree on the crest of the lonely hill, there was a new-made grave, marked by a cross of wood—the grave of a mother and her new-born child.

"It is for the best,"

The words still echoed in the ears of the wretched man who had turned his back on all his hopes—the last faint words of a woman who had died with his hand gripped tightly in her own.

"It is for the best." Night after night in the silence of lonely seas, the throbbing screw had echoed the words, hammering them out hour after hour from sunset to dawn. Oh, the terrible pity, the awful pathos of them, the horrible, unanswerable truth of them!

It had been for the best. The child, a boy—the link that was to bind them together—had lived twenty-four hours after its birth. The knowledge of its death had been kept from the mother till it was certain that she could not live, but she knew the truth before she died. She had realized that all her hopes had been shattered, that she could never win her husband's love, that her last weapon had broken in her hand, and she had turned her face to the wall and died.

The lights on the horizon grew clearer, and lifted themselves above the level of the sea. To Champernowne they meant the return to the battle—the passing away of the few months of happiness and peace. Probably he would be arrested directly he set foot on the shore. That did not matter now. Nothing mattered that affected his own happiness. But he must spare his mother sorrow and pain. He must devote his life to her, clear his name for her sake, fling himself once more into the arena of politics, work hard, give himself no time to think of the past.

There had been another message—an expressed wish, almost a command—before his wife had died. But he had thrust that out of his mind, and kept it hidden away in the dark tomb of forgotten and impossible things.

"You must marry the woman you love," the dying wife had whispered during her last hour of consciousness. "You have wronged both of us. But it is in your power to set one wrong right. Promise me this, and I think I can find it in my heart to forgive you."

Strange words these for a woman whose jealousy had gone far towards bringing about the disaster which had wrecked her married life. But death, which takes the soul from one world and places it in another, has the power to prepare it for the great change. There are some who have carried their jealousy and their wrath to the grave; there are others who, seeing more clearly have thought more of the future happiness of those they love than of the sorrow of their own tired and broken hearts.

Lord Champernowne had shrunk with horror from the very thought of any other woman in the presence of his dying wife, but he had given the promise. Now he had thrust it out of his mind, determind that years should elapse before he ever let it rise from its tomb of oblivion. He had salved his conscience by telling himself that one day he would keep it, not for the sake of the living, but for the sake of the dead.

But as he stood now in the bows of the *Zinita*, with his eyes fixed on the lights that were the first flashing signals from the world of civilization, his thoughts were far away from Diana Kenyon. He was thinking of his dead wife. There was no room for anything else in his mind; there could be no room for many years to come. He had done all that could be done to heal the breach between them. He had fought hard, with all his strength, to prove his innocence, to set himself straight in her eyes, to give her peace of mind. Everything had been done that medical science and careful nursing could do to save her life. She had died, believing in his innocence, but hungry for the proof that would have cleared his name in the eyes of the world.

"Heaven knows what else I could have done," he thought. "The mistake was made at the beginning. Since then I have done all a man can do to set things straight."

There was the tramp of feet, and men came forward to lower the anchor. Lord Champernowne went to his mother's cabin, and remained there for an hour. Mamie's death had drawn them still more closely together.

Then a steward knocked at the door and entered.

"Mr. Smithson would like to see you, my lord," he said. "He has just come aboard."

"Mr. Smithson? Who is he?"

"I think he is the British consul, my lord."

"Very well," said Champernowne. "Show him into the smoking-saloon. Is he alone?"

"Yes, my lord—that is to say, my lord, he has come aboard alone."

"I will see him at once." He spoke calmly, but the sound of his beating heart drummed in his ears. Doubtless this was the prelude to his arrest. The consul wished to make things easy and pleasant for him. There would be a hint that he had better go ashore and pay the consul a visit. Then he would be arrested.

"I expect it's something to do with our papers," he said to his mother, who knew nothing whatever of the customary procedure on the part of harbour authorities. Then he leant over her, kissed her, and made his way to the smoking-saloon. Mr. Smithson, a tall, sunburnt, clean shaven Englishman of fifty, extended his hand.

"I heard you'd come in, Lord Champernowne," he said, "and I'm glad to be the first on board. Slow fellows, these Portuguese—very. I just nipped out in my launch directly I heard."

"I think I know what you have come for," Champernowne answered, quietly. "Well I, sha'n't make any trouble."

Mr. Smithson laughed.

"I thought you'd guess wrong," he said, "and I was half prepared to be chucked overboard. Will, you're on the wrong track. I have come to tell you that they've found the murderer of young Evelyn Scott."

Champernowne looked at him in silence, opened his mouth to speak, and then smiled feebly.

"The fellow got smashed up by a motor," the consul continued, "and he confessed before he died. That was two months ago. We've been searching high and low for you. Can you guess who it was?"

"Greenhead, I suppose," said Champernowne, calmly. He was not in the least excited by the news. Everything connected with Evelyn Scott's death seemed of so little importance in comparison with the tragedy that had happened in that lonely island in the Pacific.

"No, it wasn't Greenhead; but I dare say Greenhead knew. It was Dixon, the other footman."

"Merciful heavens!" exclaimed Champernowne, surprised into some show of interest. "Dixon—that quiet fellow?"

"The whole story has come out now," said the consul. "Dixon was in love with one of the housemaids. Evelyn Scott, who seems to have been a thorough young scoundrel, appears to have insulted her. Dixon, who, for all his quiet manner and grave face, was a man of violent temper, had it out with him. Evelyn Scott jeered at him and called the girl a vile name. Dixon picked up the poker and struck him dead. It was one of those unpremeditated murders that are so common, and so baffling to those who look for motives. I wanted to be the first to tell you this Lord Champernowne, as I don't know anything that is more pleasant than to be the bearer of really good news."

"I—I am very grateful to you," stammered Champernowne. "You—have taken a great load from my mind. But——"

"But what?" laughed Smithson." A fly in the ointment, eh?"

"If the truth had been known six months ago, it would have meant all the world to me. Now—it means nothing."

The smile died from the consul's lips. Lord Champernowne's face was white and drawn. Fate had played its most cruel trick of all upon him. He was reprieved, but the reprieve had come too late. With the thought of his dead wife uppermost in his mind, he did not remember what this news would mean to the living. There was no joy in his heart.

"I—I hope it's not as bad as all that" said Smithson, after a pause.

"Perhaps it isn't, really," Champernowne answered mechanically. "But it seems so—just how. You'll stop and have some dinner with us, of course?"

"No, I think not, Lord Champernowne, if you'll excuse me. I must be getting on shore again. By the by, it was Greenhead who entered your house that night. The fellow has got clear, but they found some of his things in a place he'd stayed in. Among them was a coat with a missing button. He came after that letter of Mrs. Ruvo's I expect."

Champernowne accompanied the consul on deck to the gangway, thanked him profusely for his trouble, and then made his way to his mother's cabin. There, kneeling by the side of her couch, her hands clasped in his, he told her the news, and as he saw the look of joy in her eyes, and heard her prayer of gratitude to God, he realized that he had been blind, ungrateful, a fool, who had groped in the darkness, and could not see the light, because he had refused to raise his eyes from the ground.

"God grant her a long life," he prayed, "for she is all I have in the world."

CHAPTER XXXV.

Lord Champernowne sat alone in the library at Maiden Tolhurst, a large album open on the table before him. The autumn sunlight streamed through the windows, and from where he sat he could see his mother under the shade of some distant trees on the lawn. She was lying on the long couch, in which she passed most of her time between noon and sunset. Her fingers were busy with a thick garment of red and grey wool, which she was knitting as a Christmas present for the wife of one of the under-gardeners.

The album, which lay in front of Lord Champernowne, was open at a page which showed a large and finely-coloured photograph of the island where his wife had died. He turned over a leaf and looked at a picture of a tall, white, marble cross, gleaming against a background of blue sky. On the next page there was another view of the cross, and this showed the trunk of a great tree and a mass of brilliant green shrubs. On the next there was a view of the *Zinita* lying at anchor in that still sapphire pool where she had lain on the night of his wife's death. Then followed more views of the island taken from the sea, and views of the sea taken from the island, one after the other, filling a volume of more than a hundred pages. He looked at each one, pausing a little longer over those which showed his wife's grave. Then he closed the book replaced it in a drawer of the table, and resting his chin on his hand stared out of the window across the sunlit lawns.

For three years Lord Champernowne had been a widower, and for three years he had not left the grounds of Maiden Tolhurst. He had lived the life of a recluse, save for the companionship of his mother. Such people as had called at the house had gone away without seeing him. In the mornings he worked at the writing of a book in which he was trying to formulate some scheme of government that would increase the wages and happiness of the poor without destroying the entire social fabric of the country. In the afternoon, as a rule, he took exercise in the park; in the evenings he sat and talked with his mother. Day after day for three years he had followed the same routine. The world outside had moved onward; the granting of Universal Suffrage had inaugurated a new era in British politics. The Tory-Liberal Coalition, which had held together for a longer time than had been expected, had dissolved at last and William Bleazby was certain to be the next Prime Minister of England. The country was on the eve of an election—the first election in which every man and woman in England would have a vote.

But the clamour of political strife did not reach to Maiden Tolhurst, where Lord Champernowne had hidden himself away from the world. He had determined to do his life work, apart from the evils he wished to remedy, to devote himself to his mother, who found her only real pleasure in his company, and seek his friends among his books rather than among his fellow men. He was no longer very rich. His wife's great fortune had gone, under her father's will, to a cousin in America, as she had died without a child.

For a few minutes he sat motionless, looking out of the window. Then he rose to his feet and, making his way out into the garden, joined his mother under the trees.

"It makes me hot to look at you, mother, dear," he said, with a smile. "That isn't at all the sort of work for a June afternoon."

"One has so many to do before Christmas," she said with a sigh. "One has to start early in the year."

Then she laid down her knitting and gazed at him thoughtfully.

"Jack, dear," she said, after a pause, "aren't you wasting your life?"

"I hope not," he answered, quietly. "I am trying to think out the greatest problem that is known to the modern world—a problem that must be solved before there can be any happiness in this life for millions of my fellow men."

"Are such problems solved by thinking them out? Aren't they solved by action rather than by thought by experiment rather than by theory?"

"My dear little mother," he laughed "have you seen thinking out all that while you were knitting that thick that very thick petticoat?"

She did not smile at his raillery.

"The strain is telling on you," she said, after a cause. "You were not meant for this sort of life."

"But you, mother, dear—are you not content?"

Yes, I am content to live here, and busy myself about little parochial affairs. But I am not content when I see you wasting your life. Did Bleazby write to you the other day?"

"Yes," was the curt reply. "He asked forgiveness for the way he had treated me, and begged me to come back and fight with him. Offered me a seat in the Cabinet if he wins this election. I have not answered his letter."

"Why not?"

"Because I was afraid that I might say something that I should be sorry for afterwards."

"But you must answer the letter," she persisted.

"I will—to night. I shall refuse to have anything to do with him."

"Jack, dear," she pleaded, "you are my only son. I have spoilt part of your life by my folly and selfishness, but I have made up my mind that I'm not going to spoil the rest of it, or live quietly here and watch you spoil it yourself. Do you know what I did yesterday?"

"No, mother, dear."

"I wrote to Diana Kenyon, and asked her to stay here with us."

"Diana Kenyon!" he faltered. "Mother, how could you do such a thing?"

"It was Mamie's wish that you should marry her," Lady Champernowne said, stubbornly, "and it is my wish—now."

"Your wish?" he echoed.

"Yes, my wish. You will not listen to me, but perhaps you will listen to the woman you love."

"I don't love her," he said, fiercely.

"Yes, you do, Jack, dear. And she is the one woman who will drag you out into the world again. You are moping yourself to death here. It is breaking my heart to see you. Mamie did not wish that. And—you promise—remember that—you promised."

"Yes," he answered in a low voice. "And one day I will keep my word, but not yet—not yet."

"Now—at once—and you'll write to Bleazby and tell him you'll be willing to work with him. I have made up my mind, and—I am going to save you—from yourself."

"Well, Miss Kenyon will not come," he said after a pause.

"I think that she will, and if she does come, she will understand the meaning of the invitation. I told her that if you went on like this, you'd end your days in an asylum. I asked her to come and use her influence with you, to persuade you to return to the world of politics. She will understand."

He flushed crimson.

"This is intolerable," he muttered. "One would think I was a child."

"You are," she answered, softly, "my child. Well there's your horse standing at the door, Jack, dear. You mustn't miss your afternoon ride."

Lord Champernowne reined up his sweating horse under the shadow of some great trees on the south side of the park. The animal fiercely ridden, panted and trembled in every limb. Lord Champernowne never rode horses like, that and the fact that he had done so on this hot afternoon was a sure sign that he had been almost unconscious of what he had been doing.

"Poor old Jim!" he muttered, slipping down from the saddle. "You've got a brute for a master—a brute and a fool. Well, he's been ridden hard himself, old boy, and the devil has been riding him."

There was the crunching of a broken twig and the rustle of leaves. Lord Champernowne looked round, and saw Diana Kenyon coming towards him from under the trees. She was dressed in white muslin and her face was almost as white as her dress.

"Your mother asked me to come," she said, timidly, as they shook hands.

"Yes," he answered, in a low voice. "I've just heard—about an hour ago."

"I see," he said, thoughtfully; "and the horse has suffered for it."

He coloured and bit his lip.

"I should never have come, Jack," she continued, "if your mother had not written to me."

"I suppose not," he replied, stroking the horse's mane.

"Your mother," she faltered, "thinks that perhaps I could persuade you to return to the battlefield."

"I have decided to do so," he said without looking at her.

"I am very, very glad, Jack. But, as you have decided, there is really no need for me to come and stay here. I have left my things at home."

He did not answer, but continued to stroke the trembling horse.

"I left my things there," she laughed nervously. "You see, it wasn't really necessary for me to come here at all—to stay. I could easily have paid a call. I can go back now, can't I?"

"Yes," he answered dreamily. "Well—I shall see you to-morrow."

"I'm afraid not, Jack. I shall go back to town to-morrow. We are very busy with this election."

He turned and held out his hand.

"It is good-bye, then?" he said, looking her straight in the eyes.

"Yes, Jack," she answered, faintly; "it is good-bye."

He clasped her hand for few a seconds Then she tore her fingers from his grasp and walked along the grass path that led to a small gate in the wall.

It was not till she had disappeared from sight that Lord Champernowne came to his senses. He walked after her, and overtook her as she was opening the gate She turned, and the colour rushed into her face.

"It is not good-bye," he said, fiercely, "I've made two mistakes in my life—mistakes that have robbed life of all its sunshine. I will not make a third."

She held out her hands to him, and he caught them and drew her closer to him.

"Do you love me," he whispered, hoarsely, "enough—to forgive?"

"I love you," she answered, looking down at the grass beneath their feet, "better than I love anything else in the world."

"And you forgive?"

"Love always forgives."

"But before—when I was a coward?"

"That," she whispered, "was not love."

He took her in his arms and kissed her passionately. And they walked back together towards the lawn. where a grey-haired woman was still knitting patiently under the trees.

[THE END.]

CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

TURNING THE TABLES.

I cannot help being rather glad to see that a correspondence has been started in one of the papers on the subject of women's manners. One has got quite tired of hearing scathing remarks on the manners of the modern man: at last it seems that the fair sex is also to be taught that "handsome is as handsome does," which, after all, is only fair. Of course there are some people who are born bad-mannered (I think there are even more females than males in this class), and most unfortunate it is if such chance to be of those who occupy a great position in the world. Those familiar with the Society of the late Victorian age will remember a hostess who gave great political parties, yet never learnt to shake hands with those she received at the head of her staircase otherwise than with averted glance and a pressure of scarcely more than two fingers. Yet this same lady, if one met her under less formal conditions, could be kind and sympathetic in the extreme; it was only when faced with the ordeal of receiving company that *mauvaise honte* overcame her. Much the same was the case of a very great lady indeed (now gone to join the majority), who was really quite without pride as to her position, yet was so shy that she appeared haughty in the extreme, and had a most freezing effect on those who frequented her *salon*. Many instances there were, and perhaps are still, of great ladies whose apparent hauteur proceeds from shyness. For such, one can only be sorry—for that sort of temperament is a very real misfortune to those living in the world.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The class of lady who at the present time brings her kind into disrepute as regards manners is the one who thinks it fine to put on rather a scornful air when addressed by her elders. The worst offenders in this respect are girls who have not long been out. I have often marvelled, in these latter days, to see a girl at a ball lolling on a sofa with her partner, without attempting to make room for some chaperon who is standing wearily by. I have seen girls scarcely troubling to shake hands on arrival with the hostess who is doing her utmost to give her guests a good time. Worst of all, I once saw a young person who ought to have known better, keep firmly to her seat in the Park when a lady old enough to be her mother stopped to ask a question. We shall be told that the thoughtlessness of youth accounts for such offences against good manners. I wish I could think so, but I can't. Surely there must be something very wrong with a girl who does not instinctively rise when another woman stops to shake her by the hand.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

I fear it is true that respect for the old from the young is entirely a thing of the past. It has disappeared with many other good traditions and, as far as one can see is never likely to be revived. If a parent remonstrates with a daughter on her way of treating those who are contemporaries of this same parent, the answer is—or amounts to—"I don't see why I should if I don't want to." In fact, the upshot of any discussion between the old and the young is always this: "I don't see why I should." The answer that parents' wishes should surely be taken into consideration is met with a nonchalant shrug of the shoulders intended to convey that parents are too utterly old-fashioned for words, if not altogether pre-historic. So our young ladies go on keeping all, their smiles and pleasant manners for their own contemporaries, giving friends of mature years, who are to their parents a great deal, the barest civility, if not actual rudeness. What a difference it makes when every now and then an old-fashioned girl crosses one's path—a girl who is just as nice to those who belong to an older generation as she is to those of her own. I remember a short time ago a young lady making a sensation by dropping ever so slight a curtsy to an elderly lady who shook hands with her. In Victorian times such a procedure was quite ordinary, and would have occasioned no remark, but in these days a *reverence* from the young to the old is so exceptional as to be regarded with astonishment. Elderly folks, when they saw it, felt that they had gone back a quarter of a century; the well-mannered young lady's contemporaries could scarce conceal their amazement at such a proceeding on the part of a twentieth-century "Miss."

A DISCOVERY.

Several of the Clubs, it seems, have postponed the question of an autumn cleaning this year *sine die*. The strike has dragged on, and now, with September half through, and members struggling back to town by twos and threes, it is impossible to begin operations with any hope of finishing in decent time—so several Clubs will go uncleansed for this year. This seems a sensible conclusion, and may possibly bring it home to some Club committees that we should all do quite as well without so wholesale an annual *demenagement*. When the coal strike became serious, we all discovered that it was possible to do with much less firing than anyone had dreamt of. May it not also be that the strike of painters will bring home to Club committees that we could do very well with, say, a biennial washdown, instead of being cast adrift every autumn for a month or six weeks? It might, incidentally, teach the workmen a wholesome lesson, by letting them see that painters and paperers can be dispensed with, like most other things, when "necessity knows no law."

"QUO VADIS?"

There is no doubt that in the magnificence of the present day one sees signs of increasing luxury. It may be urged, of course, that ladies of the upper middle classes have few opportunities of displaying their gauds, either in the way of dresses or jewels, except during an annual visit to the seaside. A few years ago, though there would not have been the cash forthcoming to buy such gew-gaws, and if this boom in trade goes on, where will it all end? The sober middle classes have always been regarded as the bulwark of the nation, far too respectable and full of common-sense as a class to get above themselves or to become the slaves of pleasure and amusement. It would really be rather funny if by degrees the aristocracy of England go themselves into line with the simple life, while the upper middle classes, fed up with prosperity, became the ostentatious pleasure-loving section of society. At all events, as a result of my assisting at a dinner-dance on a Saturday night at a fashionable seaside hotel, a truly wonderful insight has been given me of the amount of money *paterfamilias* of the middle class will lavish on his family when they go forth to enjoy a holiday. A few years ago such a thing would not have been possible. What other changes, as between class and class, shall we see in the next few years if things go on as they are doing at present?

THE UNARISTOCRATIC RICH.

And this matter of expense reminds me that there seems just now to be a larger number of people of a nondescript class, who frequent these great temples of luxury—the modern hotels—than ever there was before. One has only to sit in the lounge after dinner, while the band plays, and one by one guests gravitate in from the restaurant or dining room, to feel that an ever-increasing number of people are astonishingly rich. I say astonishingly, because they are not the class of people we Londoners associate as a rule with wealth or the things that wealth can buy. Yet here they are when on holiday, sparing themselves nothing, going daily motor car expeditions; in fact, to use a homely phrase, doing themselves slap up. Perhaps the boom in trade has something to do with all this. Whether or no, the subject of all this middle class wealth gives one furiously to think.

NO CATCH.

A still less pleasing class, but one also largely represented in these luxurious hotels, as also in some London Clubs, is that of the young men who were formerly known as "mashers," but now answer to the suggestive name of "nut." You see him in his glory, lounging about in flannels, a blue serge or flannel coat, white socks with gaudy clocks, patent leather pump. He smokes unending cigarettes, very often during meals to the discomfiture of those round about; he is on the best of terms with athletic young ladies whose slashed skirts display a liberal amount of limb. In fact, so much is he made of that he allows the particular lady who is in the ascendent at the moment to fetch and carry, never so much as standing up when she approaches to speak to him. Altogether a very unfavourable specimen of the budding youth of England.—Algernon in the *Gentlewoman*.

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SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macviear, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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FAITH CURES.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

MY DEAR MADELEINE.

A good deal of interest is being shown in the great pilgrimage which has lately arrived at Lourdes. Several extraordinary cases of healing have been recorded, and the photographs of the sufferers have appeared in our enterprising half-penny papers. A Catholic lady, who has several times been to Lourdes at the time when pilgrims were dipping in the healing stream, told me that year after year she noticed a very tall nun, in a yellow habit, limp down to the water with the help of crutches. However she always limped back again, for her no miracle had happened. Then one day my friend saw the nun in the yellow habit, in the midst of the other pilgrims at the water's edge, and suddenly there was a great shout of triumph from the pilgrims, and she saw the nun minus her crutches running and shouting with joy. After many years the hip disease, from which she had suffered so long, had been healed.

I discussed the subject of Lourdes with a very broad-minded Benedictine Monk lately. He told me the Lourdes' water had been analysed, and no healing properties had been discovered, therefore the cures effected must be faith cures. It is said the excitement and the expectation of a miracle entertained by a great multitude of people at the same moment, can create an atmosphere in which healing by suggestion is possible. However, the monk told me of cures the Lourdes' water had effected, which had nothing to do with excitement and were unattended by any very deep hope that the water would be of much use. A young girl, a relative of his own, had been colour blind all her life and squinted slightly. She went to Lourdes with some friends, just on a pilgrimage of devotion, with no thought of being healed of what after all was but a small infirmity. However, she drank the Lourdes' water and suddenly said, "the world looks quite different." Then for the first time in her life she saw colours as the majority of us see them, and she had ceased to squint. The monk told me also of a case of healing which happened to a lady of his acquaintance. She was told by several doctors that she had a tumour, and that as it was in all probability maligant it was decided that an operation was necessary. The lady went to a nursing home to prepare for the operation. A sympathetic friend brought her a bottle of Lourdes' water, which she drank. Then, behold, when the doctors came for the last time to see her before the operation every vestige of the tumour had disappeared.

I have always been very interested in these strange cases of healing, and they seem to occur in every part of the world and through many different kinds of agencies. There is a healer in London, named Mr. Hickson, whom I have visited. He is a very religious man and he goes to an Anglican Church, in a very poor part of London, and after the service is over, he invites all the sick and the halt to come to him and be healed. His successes are very marked. He told me himself that once a lady came to him who was about to have one of her toes amputated. She had been suffering great pain in it, and the medical profession could think of no other method of relieving her than the downright one of cutting off the offending member. However, Mr. Hickson laid his hand on her toe and immediately a great pain shot up to the middle of her back. He pronounced that she was suffering from a growth in her back, and that nerves connected with it, pressed on nerves connected with her toe, and that she might have all her toes not off without relieving the ill from which she suffered. Mr. Hickson then cured her

I know of people this wonderful man has cured of extreme ills such as tetanus and cancer. He prays and touches the patient, sometimes he has instantaneous cures, at others the patient must visit him a number of times. I know of a lady who was dying in an hotel. The doctors said there was absolutely no hope; the hotel people became very fussy as they are apt to do, and insisted on the coffin being ordered and the funeral arranged. A relative of the dying woman sent for Mr. Hickson as a last resource. When he arrived there scarcely seemed a spark of life left in the patient. However, the healer sat by her through the night, praying, and she gradually recovered, and to-day is walking about the world as well as any of us. Mr. Hickson is also sent for to come to haunted houses, and he is often able to set a house free from a disturbing but intangible presence. A friend of mine was at one time much persecuted by a sort of spirit like Puck, a mischievous elemental. For instance, she would carefully shut all the doors and windows and sit down by the fire with a book; immediately all the doors and windows would open of themselves, so to speak, though really it seem to have been the work of the persecuting spirit. Mr. Hickson, however, has been able to drive it away.

As to Christian science healing, if we may believe their records, they can claim some very startling cures. I have enquired as carefully as may be into some of these, and do feel satisfied that in many many cases much sorrow and suffering has been relieved. These cures too are slowly converting the doctors to the belief that mind has dominion over matter. Numbers of cures are effected to-day by suggestion, and hypnotism, the former seems to me the most difficult to explain. Last year I heard Dr. Forbes Winslow lecture before a gathering of the Psychic Research Society. For years he treated patients at the hospital he attended, through the agency of suggestion. With him on the platform sat the medium he had used for thirteen years, a great hulking man, the picture of health. The doctor showed us a small boy he had cured of stammering. He put the medium to sleep and said, "now show us how little Tommy used to stammer. Immediately the medium began to stammer in the most painful manner. Then the doctor woke up the medium and put him over more to sleep and said "now show us what Mrs. So and So was doing this morning." Immediately the medium went into violent hystrics and began screaming in a high woman's voice. Finally the doctor said he would illustrate his lecture by healing one of his audience. A lady admitted to having a very bad sore throat, "Look at the medium," said Dr. Forbes Winslow, "when he wakes up your sore throat will be gone. We all stared hard at the the medium who suddenly seemed to have contracted a dreadful sore throat. He clutched at it, and it swelled up, the medium was then awakened and seemed quite well, and the lady declared her sore throat had vanished. Now where had that sore throat gone? This is a question that can be answered by asking another. Did the sore throat ever have any real existence? If it did not, neither did, the nun's hip-disease, or the tumour which was healed by the Lourdes' water and we and all our harmonies and disharmonies, our states of ease and our state of disease nothing but the stuff of which dreams are made.

Always your Friend,

ROSAMUND.

HOBBLE SKIRTS AND SHOES.

In a dissertation on hobble skirts and shoes, the Boot and Shoe Trades Journal of London, editorially says: "We shall, as far as we can, still praise the hobble skirt. It has made a big difference to the shoe industry of this country. It has practically revolutionized it. It has caused the people to take an interest in their footwear. Years ago we used to dilate upon the fact that a lady spent twenty-one shillings upon a hat and about twenty-three pence three farthings upon her shoes. That is the case no longer. Shoes to-day are a part of our dress, and no longer a something to protect the feet from the wet, the mud, and the roughness of our thoroughfares. Shoes, whilst being articles of necessity—since it has been the mode to display ankles, and as much of the form that extends beyond them as is compatible with the accepted ideas of decency—are more or less the creations on an artistic mind than the output of a technical brain.

"The shoe trade is an artistic trade, and shoe designers must to-day be artists rather than profound professors of pattern-grading. All these things can be bought at a fixed price, Machinary, as we have said, does all. It is a stated quantity. Drafting in lasting is no longer a science; it is a mechanical operation; and day by day that which years ago appeared to be a mystery in the trade is reduced to a definite operation, We are not going so far as to say that in after years shoes will be regarded as hats, and that one lady will not have a shoe like that of her neighbour's, but we do say that they will demand them less alike, and will assuredly patronize the prettiest and the best. On the face of it, this declaration suggests a calamity, and boot manufacturers who believe in milling rather than in making shoes will stand aghast. We cannot help it. Times and conditions adapt themselves, as they always did, and whilst we are not by any means saying that such a thing as a standard shoe is likely to disappear, we do say that a new world is being opened to the trade in which art will prevail over all other considerations, even in so humble an article as the shoe itself. The change is due premarily to the so-called hobble, but the advance is not a hobble, in the language of the skirt, which is at times painfully restricted, but the placing of the shoe industry upon a new and a higher plane than it has ever known. What stranger has anyone in the trade ever met who did not years ago turn up his nose at the mere mention of the word shoemaker? Yet it stands to-day as a fact that the famous and fascinating hobble could not possibly exist without the shoemaker. Just fancy the old side-spring and the sidelaced with a hobble! Even the crino-line could obstruct the leggy view quite easily, but the hobble hides nothing—or, rather, just a little less than nothing."

A MAID'S DILEMMA.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

"I know all. I want to be the first to congratulate you, my dear Miss Denholme, and to add that, though I cannot tell you how keenly I feel your decision, more than any man in the world I wish you all happiness and joy. Let yesterday be forgotten. Perhaps it will not be long before Mr. Temple has his own nest for you."

And Gertrude Denholme had no word of thanks to give him, but only a shy glance which revealed more than words the depth and sincerity of the gratitude she felt for his generosity and delicacy.

Nor did it end there. Dick Temple had always possessed Harding's confidence. All the staff knew that. But no one ever knew the reason Dick was so steadily advanced in the firm's employ. Some were inclined to talk of favouritism, and to dwell upon their own neglected merits! It's doubtful whether Dick himself ever knew the real reason, but to day Mr. Richard Temple is the right-hand man of the grave, elderly gentleman whom Gertrude Temple's eldest boy persists in calling "Uncle Geoffrey."

REFORM NEW STYLE.

["Women should smoke," says a Pennsylvania medical officer of health, "as a means of stopping the habit in boys and men, because men dislike doing anything that women can do."]

But why stop short at smoking?
Dear ladies, learn to chew,
Adopt—I am not joking—
Our other failings too,
The habits, gay and frisky,
That now we claim as rights—
Strong language, wine or whisky,
And last trains home o' nights.

This do, my dears, and surely—
If this new thought be true—
All men will live demurely,
A sober, righteous crew.
Monopolise our vices
And leave us all bereft,
And virtue in a trice is
The only game that's left!

Lucio in the *Manchester Guardian*.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE:—By Gilbert Parker (Methuen.)—Sir Gilbert Parker's new novel is the first romance of the South African war to deal with that tremeadous event in the terms of pure fiction. We have had isolated scraps of history with a story tacked on, but here the strictly historical is purposely disregarded to the great gain of the book. The struggle with Oom Paul from the days of the Raid up to the relief of "Lordkop" (no need to inquire what town that signifies, if any) is used as background to a tale of sheer human passion, where the development of character is everything. It is no "roman a clef;" the millionaires, the society women, the diplomatists have no prototpyes in actual life, yet they are very real, for they are universal. And the whole atmosphere of the story, fictitious and sometimes anachronistic in its details, is true to our memories of that strange period when Britain, enervated by luxury, was tried in the furnace of affliction and emerged hard and keen and strenuous. Interesting as this picture is, however, it is the individuals that count most. The main theme is the marriage of Jasmine Grenfel, a brilliant, non-moral girl, with Rudyard Byng, a strong, somewhat coarse fibred man, who has grown rich with Rhodes on the Rand. Byng's millions won Jasmine away from her betrothed, the diplomatist Ian Stafford. Jasmine, in her super-affluent married life, cannot part from old ties or forbear to form new ones. Unsuspected, she carries on an intrigue with her husband's secretary, a despicable hedonist. Incapable, as yet, of a real attachment, she holds Ian in leash, and by using her physical charms on foreign diplomatists secures for Stafford the international success of his life, which he is to repay with love. All the time she is her husband's charming and adored mistress; it were unfair to call her wife. But Jasmine's complex perversity is not to be her ruin. She is after all "somehow good," and from the fires of the national purging she and her husband emerge purified, to take up their broken life with new hope. There are sub-plots without number, and minor characters of excellent portraiture and charm. Every where there is action, material and spiritual. It is the spiritual action that dominates and lifts what might have been merely a vivid tale of love, war, and society into a poignant study of temperament. Jasmine was a perilous experiment Perhaps her salvation is a mere trick of the author's persuasive art. We shall know when we read the book a second time, for read it again we must.

THE OLD TIME BEFORE THEM:—By Eden Phillpotts (Murray). It is a pleasant and welcome change to have a volume of short stories from Mr. Eden Phillpotts. "The Old Time Before Them" is a series of reminiscences told by Dartmoor worthies in the tap-room of the Plume of Feathers. Seldom, we think, has the author's style and phrasing been richer or more racy of the soil. It touches a pitch of melody and homely wisdom not surpassed in any of his long novels. And the preamble to each story, a few pages of discursive rustic talk, is triumphant in its quaint and natural charm. From the inconsequences of the assembled worthies at length arises the landlord's tale, told to keep men from getting silent and slack in calling for another pot. But the landlord knows to a drop what each customer can stand, and beyond that drop no consideration of business will tempt him to serve refreshment. All the stories are excellent and full of rich character. The manner of their telling, too, shows that Mr. Phillpotts is a consummate artist in the most difficult of all forms of fiction, the short story. He works without superfluities and by cunning suggestion, but ever in small compass he leaves his portraits round and clear. It was a happy inspiration to introduce among the gossips familiar friends like Peter Gurney, Peter Dave, Harry Hawke, and needless to say, old Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all. It would be difficult to choose among tales of such charm and power, but perhaps the best are "The Cord wainer's Daughter," "The Rope," and "The Headstone of the Corner." We recommend readers to get quickly acquainted with these bits of "clean grit an' human natur," and can promise them rare entertainment. The book is one to be read and read again.

WITH RUSSIAN PILGRIMS TO JERUSALEM:—By Stephen Graham (Macmillan). Mr. Stephen Graham is favourably known to the British reader as the interpreter of modern Russia and mor particularly of the Russian peasant. To that task he brings every accomplishment. He has sympathy; he has the insight of genius and the heart of the poet. He has a rare and precious gift of style. He seems oblivious of all dangers, discomforts, and hardships. He has tramped nonchalantly in the Caucasus, where walking tours are apt to end abruptly in sudden and violent death. He has wandered alone amid the forests and remote villages of the Russian north. He has faced vermin and the plague of cockroaches, which add a touch of special horror to travel in provincial Russia. And as the result he sees into the soul of the real Russia, that mysterious country which does not in the least resemble the Russia of the romantic novelist, further than any Englishman of our time, further even than Mr. Maurice Baring. He seems to have divined by some flash of intuition the psychology of the Russian. This book will add greatly to his already great reputation. It is a pleasure to praise such work. Here he has given us an extraordinarily beautiful and interesting account of an extraordinarily interesting achievement—a pilgrimage in company with some hundreds of Russian peasants to the Holy Land. It breaks entirely fresh ground, for even in Russia no Homer has arisen to sing the noble and moving epic of the pilgrim. It makes a deep and universal appeal.

HARDSHIPS CHEERFULLY BORNE.

The first stage of the journey was accomplished in an ancient and dilapidated Russia steamer, which carried amid her freight a mysterious wonder worker, a bull with two mouths, a maniac in paroxysms, and certain Syrian girls who showed more of their legs than was strictly proper. The voyage from Constantinople to Jaffa took fifteen days. Its miseries were appalling. Yet the Russians supported all hards hips with sublime resignation. The words of one to Mr. Graham were typical of the attitude of all: "Think what He suffered. What are our sufferings to His! They point out to us the hardships of the journey, but our suffering is little. It is good for us to suffer. I wouldn't take advantage of comforts. I wouldn't give up my share of suffering." The trial was all the severer because the peasants one and all fasted strictly:—"I saw not one man touch beer or spirits, and not one with a cigarette in his mouth. Yet many of the pilgrims were drunkards by their own admission." In touching words, Mr. Graham describes how he followed the weeping of that great host of faithful, simple souls at Gethsemane, their march along the road which Christ followed; their visits to the houses of Annas and Caiaphas; their kissing of the cleft where the sacred Body was laid; their solemn journey to the Jordan, where the pilgrims bathe in the shrouds which they will carry home to Russia for the last rite of their lives:—"It was a wonderful sight, that plunge in the life-giving stream, that rush from the bank of glittering-lit figures into the strange little yellow-green river. For a whole hour there was a scene that baffles description, the most extraordinary mingling of men and women, all in white, dry and gleaming, or wet and dripping."

PROFOUND BELIEF.

Love and faith and simplicity, these are the qualities which stand out in the character of the Russian pilgrim as Mr. Graham describes him. His thoughts hover often on the verge of tears, and few will read this story unmoved. Yet it is good, we feel with him, to have been with those who profoundly believe; there goes out from them a power which is not of man; and the Russian pilgrim's spirit is the spirit in which to see and understand Palestine.

BELOW STAIRS:—By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick (Methuen). Theatre managers will not produce "low life" plays. They say the "stall public" does not care about them. Happily, publishers have no such tradition or we should not have had the pleasure of reading Mrs. Sidgwick's diverting study of a servant girl's experiences. "Below Stairs" is a record of "places." Priscilla begins as a "morning help" at the rectory and passes from mistress to mistress until she is a trained parlour-maid. It sounds a simple and possibly not a very attractive theme. In Mrs. Sidgwick's skilful hands it becomes a human document of deep interest and substantial value. All the people in it are real. One likes or dislikes them actively, and one closes the book with a determination to be more careful about treating servants with courtesy and consideration. The author does not sentimentalise but she shows what hardships and even cruelties girls who "go into service" may have to endure. No wonder so many young women prefer a factory!

MAXIMILIAN THE DREAMER.

Holy Roman Emperor, 1459-1519:—By Christopher Hare, (Stanley Paul). It is the fashion to depreciate Maximilian as a dreamer; and some of his projects, such as that for getting himself elected Pope as coadjutor and successor to Julius II., may have been fantastic; but his ideal was a splendid one, and, in spite of many failures he went far towards realising it. Emperor without money, men, or real authority beyond what he could win by personal influence, he dreamed as Dante had dreamed of a united Christendom, one Holy Roman Empire at peace within itself acknowledging one visible head, one law, one central court of appeal. In his own person he failed; but his diplomacy secured to the house of Hapsburg the reversion of Burgundy, the Netherlands, Spain, Hungary, Bohemia, and the New World; he lived to see his grandson Charles V. ruler of an Empire which extended from the North Sea to the Carpathians and across the Atlantic to America. Maximilian's daughter Margaret is in some ways a more arresting character than her father. Among the excellent reproductions from Durer, Mabuse and Ambrogio de Predis which adorn this book there is unfortunately no portrait of her or of that Mary of Burgundy whom Maximilian loved so passionately. Fine horseman, chivalric knight, skilful soldier, able statesman, keen hunter, scholar, patron of art, courteous gentleman, and patriot King, Kaiser Max shares with Frederick Barbarossa the first place in the hearts of his people. Perhaps it is only at Innsbruck, where he kneels surrounded by heroes and paladins, that one may fully appreciate the glamour which still attaches to his memory: but for the less fortunate who cannot seek him there Mr. Hare's is not a bad introduction. It is not inspired but it makes good reading.

THE RESCUE OF MARTHA:—By F. Frankfort Moore (Hutchinson. 6s.). Out of the tragedy of Martha Reay, who was shot by her clerical lover, the "Rescue of Martha" has been cleverly and tragically composed. Many names of the period light up the pages, Johnson, Boswell, Goldsmith, Sandwich, Fulke Greville, and others, but the story is strong enough and sad enough to stand even without these sturdy props. It is open to critics to say that the novel is too slight a vehicle for absolute tragedy that folk read novels to make them smile or know new folk and new circles, but not to make them damp their kerchiefs. If that is so, away with this one by all means; but if good art and sober feeling and the right atmosphere and a comely style are what ount, then Mr. Moore must be placed on on accessible shelf among the writers of craft and the men who count.

THE WAY OF AMBITION:—By Robert Hichens (Methuen). Mr. Hichens gives a new setting to a theme of which we have heard a great deal during the last twenty years or so. It is the old story of the artist and his wife, retold with variations that keep us interested. But the book is not in the powerfully original manner of the author's best work. Charmian Mansfield, a society girl, wished to get out of the merely fashionable swim and to be talked about. It was a vulgar ambition in a nature not at all vulgar. Charmian sets herself to marry and to "make" Claude Heath, a very shy musical genius, whose vein is more or less religious. His music flows best to Biblical inspiration, or the verse of Francis Thompson. Charmian, having won Heath by a determined attack, proceeds to arrange his hours of work and to lure him into the paths of cheap success. She schemes and intrigues, gets Claude paragraphed in the papers, and finally lures him to write a flashy opera. The comedy of her attempt to control Claude's genius and way of life is quite amusing although too obvious for Mr. Hichens's pen. The great opera, as might be expected, fails, and Charmian comes at last to see that the way of ambition in her sense leads only to destruction It is quite easy to foresee that so nice a girl at heart will at last recognise that Claude must go his own artistic way and the pair are left passing into discreet retirement there to work out their own salvation and to realise at last real married happiness. As a parable and exposure of the sins of the pushful and advertising gang of "creators," the story has a valuable place among pictures of modern manners. But as a Hichens' novel it cannot, one fears, rank with the best.

THE POWER BEHIND:—By M. P. Willcocks (Hutchinson). Miss Willcocks has written an original a powerful and an excellent story. It analyses with minute insight, the emotional evolution of Sophie Revel, a girl of curiously mixed ancestry. Her origin and upbringing are peculiar and produce a curious mentality in which the senses and the intellect are almost equally clamant. She marries secretly a man of science only to be disappointed by his earthliness, for he regards her as a toy, although it was her intelligence that first drew them together. Then another man of science, an elderly widower, is fascinated by the bewitching Sophie. This man, Dr. Prideaux, overwrought and somewhat dazed by passion, is called in to operate on Sophie's husband. He delays until it is too late. Hence a strong and rather finely managed situation Prideaux feels that he is responsible for the husband's death, and the resulting mental conflict seems likely to hold him for ever apart from Sophie. Confession, however, clears the air, and the heroine again gallantly adventures marriage, She is always irresistibly driven by sex and the passion of motherhood. It is that irresistible power which in the end conquers all Sophie's merely intellectual impulses.

The book is complex. Its many motives and characters, all cunningly co-ordinated, never result in confusion, and through all its uncompromising realism shines a clear idealism. Modern thought and theory go down at length before the ancient law that woman was made for man and without him her destiny is unfulfilled.

The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for October opens with an unpublished poem by Robert Browning, Epps,' a 'dramatic lyric' on a sixteenth-century episode. 'The Lost Tribes,' by George A. Birmingham, is continued; while Mr. E. F. Benson concludes 'Thorley Weir.' Col Sir Edward Thackeray, V. C., Completes his 'Recollections of the Siege of Delhi in 1857.' In 'Such Stuff as Dreams are Made of' Bishop Frodsham tells a legend from the folklore of the Australian aborigines. 'Court-Life and Camp-Life,' Lady Login's Recollections, told by her daughter, Miss Login, is full of interesting reminiscences of the Highlands in the '30's, of India before the Mutiny, when Sir John Login, after acting as physician at the Court of Oudh, was guardian to the young Maharajah Duleep Singh, and of Queen Victoria in the middle of the century.

'George Wyndham' is a personal impression of a striking character, written by Mr. Charles Boyd, who for eighteen years was closely associated with him. 'Pastimes in the Austrian Army,' by Dorothea Gerard (Madame Longard de Longgarde), sketches the lighter side of military life. This and her preceding article will appear in her forthcoming book, 'The Austrian Army at Work and at Play.' A topical article, in view of the recent publication of Bronte letters, is 'Charlotte Bronte's Professor,' by Dr. Frederika Macdonald, who was at school in the famous Brussels Pensionnat under Professor Heger. From her personal experience she indicates how much of Charlotte Bronte's picture of the man is sheer fact, how much fiction. 'Asama Yama' is a brief account of a trip to Japan's greatest volcano, by Mr. Edmund Vale; 'The Open Door,' by Miss E. L. White, a short story.

"ENGLAND SINCE WATERLOO" By Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, which completes the History of England edited by Professor Oman, will be published by Messrs Methuen. This important work deals in detail with the period between the Battle of Waterloo and the Reform Act of 1885, with a short epilogue, bringing the narrative down to the death of Queen Victoria in 1901. The author has made a special study of European politics, of Colonial development, and of the Irish question.

"THE COMPLETE ATHLETIC TRAINER".—By Mr. S. A. Mussabini, will be added to Messrs Methuen's 'Complete' series. This book presents the thousand and one little details which go to make the finished article in runners of all grades and distances, walkers, hurdlers, jumpers, hammer-throwers, and shot-putters. The essential points of technique, style, carriage and physical fitness are simply and clearly explained. The author was special correspondent to 'The Daily Telegraph' and 'The Field' at the London and Stockholm Olympiads of 1908 and 1912.

A volume on "THE ANCIENT PAINTED GLASS IN ENGLAND, 1170-1500" By Dr. Philip Nelson, will be added to Messrs Methuen's series of 'Antiquary's Books'. In this book the author discusses the origin and evolution of the glass-painter's art in mediaeval times. In addition to the review of the various styles which obtained in England during four centuries, a somewhat detailed account of such glass as still exists in our churches is also given. The book contains many illustrations.

Messrs Methuen announce for publication. An important book on "AVIATION" by Algernon E. Berriman, Technical Editor of "Flight" The work provides the non-technical reader with a simple yet accurate explanation of the principles underlying the flight and control of an aeroplane. In order to make the history of aviation more interesting, the author has adopted the uncommon arrangement of reviewing the past in the third part of his book, after the reader has been introduced to the difficulties with which the pioneers were faced.

A new and cheaper edition of "LONDON LAVENDER" by Mr. E. V. Lucas will be published by Messrs Methuen. This, the 7th. Edition, of the Entertainment, which was published in the autumn of 1912, brings it into the author's 'Companionable' series.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL Ladies PILLS

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

The daughter of Prince William of Saxe-Weimar committed suicide because of difficulties placed in the way of her marriage with a Jewish banker. Although her father was overcome with grief at her funeral, and sobbing threw himself across her coffin, he has since given out this statesment to the *Daily Mail* :—

'As for the stories set in circulation in regard to a marriage between Princess Sophia and Von Bleichroder, there only needs to be repeated the oft-spoken statement of her father that all the money in the world would never have sufficed to bridge over the gulf between a Princess of Sax-Weimar and Baron von Bleichroder."

Money would not bridge the gulf, so death divided them all! How remorseless!

WASTE OF GIRLHOOD.

"Sometimes I have a dream that sounds like the aftermath of an orgy of novelettes," says Mr. Compton Mackenzie, author of "Carnival" and "Sinister Street," in the *Daily Mail*, writing on "Sex Hatred." "I dream that all the most charming men in the Navy and the Army and the Civil Service and the Inns of Court and wherever charming men are likely to be found appear as a multitude of Prince Charmings and simultaneously marry all the most delightful girls and the dressmakers' and the big shops and the officet. I think it would be good fer the men, and I do terribly resent the waste of girlhood in England."

HUSY JOURNALIST AND THE POLITICIAN.

The Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, in one of his rare personal allusions, says in a leading article :—"We remember some years ago noticing that a well-known statesman (happily still in the fighting line) seemed rather depressed, and the depression was so obvious that we took the liberty of asking him the reason for it. It turned out that what was worrying him was that he had to make a speech at (shall we say ?) Trowbridge *on Thursday week*. We remember with some satisfaction that we cheered him up considerably by contrasting his lot, horrible as it seemed to him, with that of the journalist who every secular morning or evening has to stand and deliver and to pronounce an opinion without the period of incubation possible in the case of the politician."

THE THIRST FOR ANOTHER MAN.

Dr. Brook is the new Principal of the United Methodist Ranmoor College. In his inaugural address he said some good things.

"I heard it said recently concerning an eminent man, 'he's a fine preachers' preacher.' We don't want you to become preachers' preachers, but preachers to the common people. A man who becomes a 'clever' preacher invariably finds that he has less converts than when he preached the Gospel simply.'

"'Slake the world's great thirst for yet another man'—this was the line which ran through my mind as I listened to Dr. Brook," writes "Christopher Hunt" in the *United Methodist*. "No one could have been present without being profoundly impressed by the conviction that Dr. Brook feels that a minister's primary qualification for his great office is a passion for souls that is always at white heart. The Church does not disparage scholarship, but what is supremely essential in its spiritual leaders to-day is a passion for souls and a real pastoral zeal. Men must not leave college with less spiritual zeal than when they entered it, but with more. And next to effective preaching is the pastoral spirit."

A CRITIC'S JEREMIAD.

"A jeremiad was uttered by Prof. Adam Shortt before the Political Science Association at Ottawa. Prof. Shortt deplored the existence of party politics in that country. He intimated that the party system began with Satan, who had only retired from the game when he discovered that professional politician had succeeded in refining upon and improving his methods. No doubt he had in mind the greate risis in the affairs of the universe so eloquently described by Milton in 'Paradise Lost,' and in which Lucifer proved his eloquence as leader of the Opposition.

"But Dr. Macphail pointed out that Prof. Shortt, in denouncing the party system, offered no substitute that might not carry greater evils in its train. Particularly apt was his assertion that the thing which has grown up is, as a rule, better than a thing which is made, and that a stupid arrangement which men understand is better than a clever one which they do not understand," says the Toronto *Saturday Night*.

"'The degradation of popular assemblies looms large in the conversation of those who cannot gain admittance to them,' said Dr. Macphaill and he further asserted that there was no short cut to political perfection. Our political representatives do the best they can amid the thousands of difficulties with which they are confronted."

OUR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

"The annual value of the output of the textile industries of the United Kingdom exceeds our whole national revenues by some £40,000,000," says the *Times* in a valuable Textile Number (September 22). "The money paid to us for our exports of textiles is about equivalent to our entire national expenditure. The number of persons employed in the textile and clothing trades in Great Britain is about ten times the number of men in the Regular Army. Statements such as these convey some idea of the importance of these idustries to our national prosperity.

"Our cotton industry is so vast that nearly two millions of the residents in the British Isles are directly dependent on it for their livelihood."

POSTMEN'S PROSPECTS.

The Postmaster-General points out what effect the Holt Report would have on postmen's wages and compares them with those of firemen and policemen.

A post man in Central London would, under the Committee's recommendations, receive, after ten years' service, 40s. a week (or 3s. more than at present,) and rise to a maximum of 43s. (or 2s more than at present). In Outer London the pay would be 36s. after ten years and 39s. maximum, increases of 3s. and 2s. respectively on the present pay.

The maximum pay of Metropolitan Police Constables is 37s. 6d. a week, including lodging allowance; their hours of duty are somewhat longer than those of postmen and their holidays shorter. A London fireman receives a mixmum of 35s. a week, from which a deduction is made foraccommodation at somewhat below the usual rental value. Sorters are to get 65s. for a week of 45 hours, or 40 hours on night duty, whereas London compositors get 39s. for an average week of 50½ hours.

LORD HARDINGE AND YOUNG INDIA.

Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, speaking to the Indian Legislative Council at Simla last week on education, said :—

"We have set ourselves a high ideal. We desire to give the young generation of Indians as good a chance in life as we Englishmen received. We wish the youth of India to be taught wisely to be truly patriotic, to serve the country with unselfish devotion, to appreciate their own great historical traditions, and to take pride in belonging to the land in which they were born.

"As a father myself I can sympathise for there children. I hope to see the young generation in schools and universities grow able and clever men, who will play their part in the administration and in the social and moral development of this great Empire, and when I think of the students I have seen in different parts of India, with whom I have had the advantage of conversation, I am filled with feelings of hope and enthusiasm. To the students my heart goes out. I feel no sacrifice is too great for their welfare and education, for with them and their posterity lies the future of this land and the destiny of India."

TO FORCE AN ELECTION.

"Since by mere expostulation and appeal a General Election is unlikely to be secured, can it be forced? We think it can," says the *Observer*. "We are confident it can if Unionists in the last resort are worth their political salt and have half the courage of their words. Yes, but by what means? There would have to be a determination day after day to stop all public business and to hold up the House of Commons. The House of Lords in the same way would have to refuse to pass any legislation. There would have to be the most determine attempt to break up the Territorial Army by withdrawing Unionists from its ranks. Even in Great Britain a large number of Unionists should refuse to pay income-tax on the perfectly solid plea that conscience forbade them to contribute to the subjection of Ulster; and a great guarantee fund ought to be raised in support of these passive resisters."

TURKEY AND THE HOLY PLACES.

"The British Government fully recognises the importance of the existence of Turkey as an independent Power," says the Viceroy of India, "and in view of the religious interests of Mohammedans in India, the necessity for maintaining the status quo as regards the holy places in Arabia, and is still anxious to help the Turkish Government to introduce reforms and consolidate her position. There is no reason why Turkey, while pursuing a steady policy of reform, should not be the second great Mohammedan Power of the world.

"I would add a word of friendly warning to the Moslem community in India not to forget that they form part of a great Empire, and not to give an unreasonable interpretation to the idea of Islamic solidarity. I would also urge them in the most friendly spirit to do all in their power to cultivate calmness of judgment, self-restraint, and breadth of view in their consideration of questions affecting the foreign policy of the Empire as a whole."

WHAT THE QUEEN COLLECTS.

TREASURES FOUND IN LUMBER ROOMS.

Never has the hobby of collecting been so widespread as at present. Everybody has a hobby, and "Olde Curiositie Shoppes" are reaping a golden harvest in country and out-of-the-way districts. The present fashion for bric-a-brac has undoubtedly been influenced largely by the Queen, who is an ardent collector. She has recently overhauled the lumber rooms in some of the royal residences, and beautiful pieces of Chippendale, Queen Anne, and Jacobean furniture, once thought but little of, have now been brought to light, their pristine charm mellowed by age. She does not confine her activities to antqiue furniture only. She is stated to be getting together a delightful collection of personal relics of Queen Victoria, which will probably before long be exhibited to the public.

Other members of the Royal Family are also earnest collectors. The King is famed all over the world for his magnificent collection of postage stamps. Princess Mary is said to possess quite a number of old idols made of silver, wood, or bone. Queen Alexandra is also an enthusiastic buyer of antiques.

Every class of society seems to have been smitten by the craze, and many well-known names appear in the books of the leading dealers. Women find collecting a most engrossing pursuit, and, of course, have opportunities of studying "pieces" at tea parties and so on at which their men folk are not present.

SPECIAL LINES.

Most people have a special "line" of their own. Some choose old lace, others brass or powter, prints, clocks, paintings, pistols, watches or bric-a-brac generally. The majority, however appear to concentrate on antique furniture or old china. To supply the large demand that exists for genuine specimens many of the leading stores have opened antique departments, while not a few prosperous houses in the West-end concentrate on the cult of the ancient.

"There is now a very large demand for genuine antiques, and particularly for very fine 'pieces,'" said the manager of the antique department of Messrs Maple and Co. (Limited) to a *Standard* representative "Most of the large London establishments obtain a considerable amount of their antique furniture from country dealers. These men scour the cottages and attend all the sales in the country, and whenever they come across a very fine piece they send it up to London. Of course, a large portion of our stock is also acquired at big auction sales and by private treaty. Things have appreciated in value enormously of late years, and the limit is not yet reached. Fine pieces are getting scarcer and scarcer. The present demand has developed chiefly during the last decade. People are buying everything from old Bristol wineglasses at 3s. 6d. apiece up to fine specimens of furniture running into hundreds of guineas each. There is very little difficulty in disposing of fine or unique pieces. Price *is* no object to some collectors where a rare piece is concerned. On the other hand many antiques cost less than new articles. You can, for instance, buy a Sheraton inlaid bow-fronted chest of drawers for seven pounds odd which could not be made under £8 10s. Ladder-back armchairs with rush seats fetch about 27s. 6d. Yet they cost at least 30s. to make and instead of decreasing in value as time goes on they will appreciate. Ten years ago you paid £1 for Queen Anne chairs, which are fetching nearer £50 nowadays. Sheffield plate is very popular. It is indeed costing almost as much as old silver. In old china, Chelsea and Bow and Chinese porcelain are in great demand. Fine old glass sells well, too. People are also buying old-fashioned carved four-poster beds. Fine specimens can be secured for £80 or so."

ANTIQUE FURNISHINGS.

"We find that many people are furnishing their houses almost entirely with antiques," said one of Messrs. A.B. Daniell and Sons' salesmen. "They are not bought merely for decoration to put into cabinets. The public are getting awakened to the beauty of ancient articles. They are a pleasure to use. Not only is the furniture of many houses entirely antique, but the family eat off old china plates. Some people pay as much as £20 to £25 for a Worcester plate, and then put it to its ordinary use. Of course, special precautions are taken when washing it. Old Waterford glass is also being used to drink out of. Cultured people really recognise the charm of the antique. Old pieces are undoubtedly getting rarer and rarer, and I think that before long Georgian furniture will come into fashion. So great is the demand for really fine pieces of furniture that they are frequently not even placed in the showrooms of dealers, but disposed of by letter. At present old lacquer is in very great demand."

Messrs. Gill and Reigate, who posses the largest collection of antiques in London, also stated that lacquer is extremely popular at present.

Many people are converting antiques the purpose of which no longer exists into useful articles. "The charming old oak cradles are being used as log boxes," said the manager of the antique department of Messrs. Waring and Gillow (Limited). "Many people, too, use the old slanting top knife boxes as stationery cases. Antiques are very popular as wedding presents, clocks and bureaux in particular being chosen. Many prefer old furniture to the new for it has a charm, colour and daintiness—a mellowness not possessed by the new. Besides, it appreciates in value. If you can anticipates a fashion you can make a lot of money."

"Lately there has sprung up quite a new order of collectors," said an antique collector of considerable experience. "These are doctors and professional men generally, who make a rule never to spend more than, say, a pound or 30s, on a single article. They are not deceived so much by the 'fakers,' because it hardly pays to imitate a low-priced article at all well. These men or women—and women collect very largely—will spend whole days in 'pottering about' the small secondhand shops of a district. Of course, they rarely find anything valuable, but they do buy some most decorative things very cheaply. One man I know possesses a series of old blue drug jars, a number of engraved brass warming pans, a gate-leg table, a fine series of brass candle-sticks, old silver, some delightful prints, a few nice old chair, and so on—all obtained with a maximum outlay of one pound a piece. If you are going to spend much more than that sum you should not buy from country dealers, but from a well-known firm with a reputation to lose if they sell 'you fakes'. Time invariably discloses the genuiness of an article, and if a purchase from a respectable firm proves unsatisfactory, they will invariably refund the money if a written guarante was obtained at first. The tyre should always deal with a firm of some standing if he is making an outlay of any importance."

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorst contributes an Introduction to a Study of Reformatory and Industrial schools by Miss Mary G. Burnett, entitled "YONG DELINQUENTS", which will be published by Messrs Methuen on Oct. 2. This book aims at describing the organization these schools their methods of educating young delinquents, and their results. It is now generally understood that children are delinquent because they are untrained rather than because they are criminal, and the conclusion of the book indicates that the training needs to be essentially educative, with a view to creating powers of self-control and self-reliance.

Barber (finishing the lathering of a customer) : "Yes, sir, there's no carelessness allowed by our employer. Every time we cut a customer's face it means a fine of a shilling."

Then he added, brandishing his razor :—

"But to-day I don't care a rap; I backed a winner and have just drawn a sovereign."

A member of Parliament enlivened a political club luncheon recently by telling the story of a certain famous politician who attended a banquet at which it was expected important speeches would be made. A dish of whitebait was set before him, and, after looking at the fish and then at the other guests, he remarked :—

"Gentlemen, let us follow the example of these little fish—drink a great deal and say nothing!"

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Sympathizer : "Poor little chap! Where did that cruel boy hit you?"

Small Boy : "Boo-oo-oo! We were' avin' a naval battle, and 'e torpedoed me in the engine-room!"

Private Jimson was relating his experiences of the Boer War. He said he was once taken prisoner, and the Boers stripped him of all his clothing.

"Did you feel the cold much?" asked a pal.

"No," replied Jimson, "not at all. You see, they carefully covered me with their rifles."

A Quack doctor was holding forth about his "medicines" to a rural audience.

"Yes, gentlemen," he said, "I have sold these pills for over twenty-five years, and never heard a word of complaint. Now what does that prove?"

From a voice in the crowd came :—"That dead men tell no tales."

The village schoolmaster had pulled out his twenty-bladed knife, and was explaining to his class how all the implements were useless but for the modest bone handle.

"Which part of the knife, therefore, do I make the most use of?" he asked.

A boy at the foot of the class promptly responded : "Please, Sir, the corkscrew."

The late Professor Copeland was Professor of Astronomy in Edinburgh University, but the duties of this office were not very arduous.

"How is your astronomy-class getting on?" a friend asked him once.

"Oh, very well, very well indeed," replied Professor Copeland, with a gratified air. "But at present he is laid up with influenza!"

The late Lord Young was responsible for enlivening many a dull case. One of the most amusing remarks that ever fell from his lips was the reply to a counsel who urged on behalf of a plaintiff of somewhat bibulous appearance :—

"My client, my lord, is a most able man, and holds a very responsible position. He is manager of some waterworks."

After a long look, Lord Young answered :—

"Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water."

Larry Flynn, in many respects a good soldier, had a very limited idea of the virtues of tidiness.

Appearing one morning on parade with his boots in a fearful state, the sergeant's eagle eye soon spotted him.

"Private Flynn, fall out!" he roared. "Phwat d'ye mane by comin' here wid yur boots in a mess loike that?"

"Arrah, now, sargint, be aisy. Shure, ye niver before saw a good soldhier showin' a clane pair o' heels!" retorted the imperturbable Larry.

"A woman came in to the hospital the other day, and he was so cross-eyed that the tears ran down her back."

"You couldn't do anything for her, could you?"

"Yes; we treated her for bacteria."

Wilkie Bard tells a story of a husband and wife who where always quarrelling. A friend called one evening and found them in the middle of a row. After the storm had subsided a little he ventured to remonstrate with the husband.

"Look here," he said; "you shouldn't quarrel like that, you know. Look at the dog and cat lying there. They get on very well together."

"Yes, they may," retorted the husband; "but you tie them together, and see what happens then."

During a winter visit to Florida Andrew Carnegie attended a service in a little negro church. When the contribution-plate came around, Mr. Carnegie dropped a five-dollar bill upon it. After the contents of the plate had been counted, the clergyman arose and announced :—

"Brethren and sisteren, the collection seems to figure up six dollars and forty-four cents; and if the five-dollar bill contributed by the gentleman from the North is genuine, the repairs on the sanctuary will begin immediately."

Sir Frank Lockwood was on one occasion conducting the defence of a person charged with cattle-stealing, and was pressing a witness in cross-examination to ascertain how far he was away from the animals at a certain time.

"How could you tell they were beasts?" he asked.

"Because I could see'em?"

"And how far off can you tell a beast?"

Witness looked calmly at Sir Frank, and said, "Just about as far as I am from you!"

The teacher was addressing his pupils on the subjects of laziness and idleness. He drew a terrible picture of the habitual loafer—the man who dislikes work and who begs for all he gets.

"Now, John," said the teacher to a little boy who had been very inattentive during the lesson. John was instantly on the alert. "Tell me," continued the teacher," who is the miserable individual who gets clothes, food, and lodging, and yet does nothing in return."

John's face brightened.

"Please, sir," said he, "the baby."

The legislature of a Western State contains this year several women members. At a recent banquet they were invited to speak, but all with one accord began to make excuses, and one of the men was asked to represent them. He accepted; saying that he was willing to act, so far as in him lay, but that his case was similar to that of a naughty little girl who was told that if she didn't behave she would be shut up in the chicken-coop.

"You can shut me up in the chicken-coop if you want to," replied she, "but I ain't going to lay any eggs."

A number of persons were talking about telescopes, and each professed to have looked through the "largest one in the world." One after another told of the powerful effect of the respective telescopes. At last a quiet man said, mildly :—

"I once looked through a telescope. I don't know as it was the largest in the world. I hope it wasn't. But it brought the moon so near that we could see the man gesticulating in it wildly and crying out: 'Don't shoot—don't shoot!' The old fool thought it was a big cannon that we were pointing at him."

MR. LAURENCE IRVING.

THE AUDIENCE FROM THE STAGE.

I have been asked to give the impressions which come to me as I view the audience from the stage.

Being short-sighted I cannot distinguish them individually, and the modern school of acting has given us the fourth wall, and no longer does the leading man march solemnly down to the footlights to give out in thrilling tones the best lines of his part. But though we modern actors do not actually view the audience, they are with us none the less as a body, a curious combination of entities which we class in one word as the "audience."

THE PART OF THE AUDIENCE.

How little the separate members of an ordinary auidence realise what an enormous difference they make to the actor, and on first night to the fate of the play they are watching! It has always been a matter of interest to me, too, how during a run of a piece the temper of an audience will vary from performance to performance, and it is a curious and sad fact that if an author wishes to show off his play to the best advantage, or an actor his own performance, so surely on that night, above all others, will the audience be dull and unresponsive.

I have known comedy scenes terribly overplayed by competent artistes merely because they were struggling against a a cold, impenetrable wall of unresponsiveness. Then again I have felt in my own experience more than once how the whole temper of an audience will change during the short three hours' traffic of the stage—take, for instance, my own first night of "Typhoon" at the Haymarket Theatre.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Suddenly for apparently no reason the whole attitude of the house changed. Where there had been coldness and silence there was now an electric hush, the deadly stillness which comes only with the intensely interested audience, a stillness which is broken by no cough or sneeze or scraping of the throat or shuffling of the feet in the pit, and which broke out at the curtain of the act into that whole-hearted volley of applause which tells the actor his anxiety is over, and sends the author's hopes up to the highest heavens.

A FREEZING AUDIENCE.

There is a reverse side to this. Some years ago my wife was playing the leading part in a play by one of the foremost of our dramatists at a theatre conducted by a favourite actor-manager and she and I on talking the matter over afterwards both noticed the curious change that came over the audience that night. How instead of a crescendo everything was diminuendo. The evening started most auscipiously. Pit and gallery crammed to suffocation long before the curtain went up. The stalls filled with distinguished men and women of Letters and Art and Society, whilst the pittites and galleryites warmly welcomed such theatrical favourites as they recognised coming into the stalls and boxes. The air was electric; it made for success; the author was famous; the actor-manager popular.

The play began; the first act they sat out quietly, though the applause at the end sounded a little less excited than one would have expected from the extraordinary buzz before the curtain went up. And gradually as the play proceeded act by act the audience became quieter and more disappointed until at the end it was obviously their respect for the author and actor-manager prevented them showing their real feelings, and instead they filed slowly out, all enthusiasm gone. And this, too, was an interesting play, but something in it had not got hold of them.

I remember too how on our first attempts at management an audience utterly killed our hopes of getting a play of mine produced in town. The play was "Richard Lovelace," and we were doing a trail tour of it. We happened to be playing at Manchester, and my father, then on a holiday at Buxton, came over to the matinee on Wednesday. A reporter seeing him said: "Do you think it good enough for London, sir?" "Good enough for anywhere, my father promptly replied, and telegraphed to Sir George, then Mr. Alexander, suggesting that he should see the play for the St. James.'

Now had Sir George seen the play as he intended to do on the Saturday night at the Princes Theatre, Manchester, to a full house of Manchester enthusiasts, there is little doubt in my mind that "Richard Lovelace" would have made his bow at the St. James.' But through an unfortunate accident Sir George was prevented coming to Manchester on Saturday, and came the next week to Hull, choosing the Monday. My wife and I went down to the theatre naturally very excited on Monday morning, for the St. James' Theatre would have been ideal for my play, to find that not one seat had been booked for the evening's performance! We therefore, unwisely, what is called "papered" the theatre for Sir George's benefit—that is to say, we gave out large quantities of free seats, so that instead of empty places the theatre would look fairly full. The night came; the London manager was in his box, an audience was there, the act drop fell on act one—not a hand! And at Manchester, Dublin, Glasgow, there had always been six calls after the first act. The fact that Sir George did not take the play I always put down to that audience.

WATCHING THE AUDIENCE.

They say a wise manager in seeking to estimate the value of a play being acted in front of him does not watch the play, but the audience. Financial returns depend upon the state of emotion which the play creates in the spectator, and we all know that this emotion may be in an inverse ratio to the quality of the acting or the literary power of the play. Therefore whilst often the young aspirant, hearing that an influential manager is in front, is directing his dramatic abilities towards the box in which the manager is sitting, the manager in question is glueing his eyes to the countenances of a cheesemonger's family party in the stalls. At the same time an earnest acting manager may be skulking about the back of the pit trying to catch the criticisms of a landlady and her daughters, who did he but know it, do not represent the paying public at all. Truly we may say in this connection, "Shadows we are, and shadows we pursue."

Laurence Irving in *Public Opinion*.

THE RITUAL OF CLOTHES.

BY CONSTANCE M. BELLHOUSE.

Who will say that there is no ritual of clothes, or suggest that such an idea is a mere figment of the imagination? Surely no one who goes about with eyes open for the meanings of things and an understanding capable of putting two and two together, would be so bold.

"Incorporated minds will always feel some inclination towards exterior acts and ritual observances," wrote Dr. Johnson, and in few things is the "incorporation" of mind shown more clearly than in the system of clothing and the fashions it has evolved. Behind the ritual of clothes lies the religion of conventional respectability. Men and women wish to express their own estimate of their value, and also their full appreciation of the solemnity of an event, and the clothing they affect all has this for an object. If a man neglects his clothings, the beholder is ready to jump to the conclusion that he has a poor personality, since even he does not think it worth troubling to clothe himself as richly as opportunity permits. On the other hand, we are inclined to regard the expensively dressed person as of more intrinsic worth, since more has been lavished upon his outward self.

With our utterly false standards of value, extravagance in clothing is quite excusable in the ignorant and vulgar. Indeed, it becomes as natural to them, in time, as eating and sleeping. How should they imagine that popular standards are invariably stupid, and that there are higher ones in which the dazzling of the eye of the beholder has no part? People like to be well thought of, and to receive the deference of their fellows. A woman observes that she is better treated when she is wearing her best clothes than when she is only in work-a-day garments, and she carries this knowledge to its furthest uses, not always—perhaps not generally—from selfish motives. Her husband likes his money to be spent on the adornment of his wife, and it gives him keen pleasure to hear her spoken of as the best-dressed woman in the suburb. To have a well-cared for piece of property reflects credit upon him. And so the ritual is adopted in honour of the religion of conventional respectability.

The symbolism implicit in some customs of clothing is obscure, and doubtless in the passing of the centuries the original meaning has been lost to memory. Others are on the borderland of obscurity, and bespeak to-day a reverence for tradition rather than for symbolism. To this class belongs the custom of a woman's never entering a church without some covering upon her head. This scrap of ritual shows a thoroughly conservative following of tradition. It is nothing more to-day than an empty sign. We can all understand the use of the veil or other covering for the face in the days of the Old Testament patriarchs, but to carry it into this twentieth century, among Western peoples, and to make of it such a ritual observance, shows the inherent reverence for mere forms that has so often proved a stumbling-block to intelligent progress.

In history, legend, romance, we find one long tale of ritual connected with clothes. The Christian martyr is invariably pictured in clean white garments of severely plain type, symbolising the casting away of all earthly vanities. The Morte d' Arthur owes a large amount of its splendid colouring and vividness to the ritual of clothing depicted in its pages. The prophetesses and holy women were always "clothed in white samite." Queen Guinevere understood the ritual. Elaine the lily knew its value, for when giving directions for the proper conduct of her corpse adown the river, this is what she said: "And let me be put in a fair bed, with all the richest clothes that I have above me. And so let my bed, with all my rich clothes, be laid with me in a chariot to the next place whereas the Thames is; and there let me be put in a barge.....and that my barge be covered with black samite over and over."

The arrangement and colouring of Galahad's armour, the dress of Balin and Balan, are described, and when the knights come to any strange tower or castle the clothing of the inmates is generally mentioned as an index to their friendly or unfriendly disposition. Scott's heroines, too, were always dressed in accordance with the part assigned to them; and who, having once read Charles Reade, will ever forget the completely suitable account of Margaret's symbolic costume when Gerard sees her for the first time? The same thing holds good in poetry. No great poem dealing with persons and events haseverbeen written without reference to the ritual of clothes.

Just in the same way, a more or less complete ritual system accompanies the individual from birth to death. Every mother strives to prepare, more or less superstitiously, the garments touched with pink or blue for girl or boy, that will correctly usher the child into the path of life. For Sundays, in every well-regulated household, the family must put on clean clothing, to typify the putting off the old man and the adoption of the new, the close of the history of one week and the starting of a fresh page. The young girl wears white for her confirmation, symbol of her virgin soul, and white again, with a difference, for her wedding. So far, no such ritual has been devised for the young man. The bride must wear "something old and something new, something borrowed, and something blue," for various obscure reasons connected with the ritual of luck, whose origin, lost in antiquity, can only be conjectured.

Mourning has almost a complete ritual code of its own, in which clothing plays the chief part, but is, happily, beginning to fail into desuetude. What could be more horrible to the eye than the dreadful black weeds prescribed for the Victorian widow, or the thick black frocks worn once upon a time by little girls when their mammas adopted angels' wings and flew away to brighter climes? The dowager's prescribed ritual, of which lace cap and puce silk were prominent items, is fast disappearing, and our ritual to-day is in honour of perpetual youth rather than of ripe, discreet years.

The Church and the Law have elaborate rituals, and upon millinery much of their dignity depends. A bishop or a judge is not very different from an ordinary being when he is divested of lawn or silk, and he then ceases to inspire the commoner folk with awe and reverence befitting his office. Actresses, too, unde stand full well the significance of this ritual. The heroine could not perform a noble action effectively, no die a dignified death if she were not fittingly clothed, and the villain would not be able to perperate successful villanies unless the luridities of crime were represented in clothing. To dress for the parts one has to assume in life is of the essence of this ritual, and like most ritual systems, it is expensive.

There is always in the human heart a longing to be "in the swim" or to be so considered by less fortunate people. Here, again, ritual comes in. And sometimes it expresses admirably the emptiness that is behind it. A well-known duchess, a Terry or a Bernhardt, adopts some particular mode, and immediately all the mediocrities who model themselves on the same lines rush to adopt it. The longing to be smart is the most subtle essence of the being of many people, and in the ritual of clothes they can give it expression. When it is properly understood and successfully carried out, it is pleasing, but a medley of colours, soiled finery, unsuitability of costume to occasion, and other shortcomings, prove that one's grasp of the ritual is faulty and that personality, too, is an inharmonious muddle, out of keeping with one's universe.

The value of a ritual surely lies in its provisions of a common means of expression. The ritual of clothes is ever with us. Consciously or unconsciously we are initiated in it, and we depend upon it every day of our lives. If we approve of a persons, formula, heart speaks to heart, soul to soul, and each hails the other, as well met. Woman to man and man to woman call out of th vasty deeps of life. Subuurban meets uburban on a common ground, and recognises his fellow by he strawberry mark of clothing.

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WHY YOU WILL LIKE IT.
—The delicious, clean, crisp, "nutty" flavour of Horlick's is one reason for its immense popularity, but apart from its palatableness it is a real "stay" and will be greatly appreciated by those desiring a strengthening and invigorating food in beverage form, that can be instantly prepared.
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Paper Smoke

Thick paper is often employed in the manufacture of ready-made cigarettes—it spoils the flavour of the tobacco—it spoils the enjoyment of your smoke.
Your cigarettes will taste sweeter, smoke cooler and last longer if you make them with fresh tobacco and
"A.G." Cigarette Paper.
The thinnest of thin cigarette paper—and the purest, too.
Sold everywhere.

TRAGEDY OF THE AIR.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN GERMANY.

AIRSHIP EXPLODES 1,000 Ft. ABOVE GROUND.

30 OCCUPANTS KILLED.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.

The Zeppelin "L2" exploded in Johannisthal, to-day, and fell a thousand feet. All the occupants, numbering 30, were killed, including Commanders Behnisch and Freyer, and Captain Gluth, the naval commission appointed to take over the airship for the Admiralty.

The airship was the latest addition to the navy, and was the newest and the finest vessel in the Zeppelin fleet. She arrived from the building yard a few weeks ago.

The German Navy is now without a Zeppelin.—Reuter.

[The Zeppelin airship "L 2" flew from Friedrichshaven to Berlin on September 20, a distance of about 400 miles, in 12½ hours. The Admiralty Commission on board was so well satisfied with the vessel that it was accepted for service. It was intended to take the place of the "L 1" which recently sank in the North Sea.

The "L 2" was several yards longer and wider than any Zeppelin previously constructed, with engines developing 320 horse-power. It was expected that the vessel would maintain a speed of fifty miles an hour.]

CREW OF THE "VOLTURNO."

CAPTAIN SAYS HE DID NOT USE HIS PISTOL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The steamer "Kroonland" arrived here to-day with the survivors from the "Volturno" on board.

In an interview, Captain Inch, of the "Volturno," denied that he used his pistol to subdue the crew. He said they did all that was possible to help the passengers.—Reuter.

CHINESE IN LONDON.

A FRIENDSHIP BUREAU FOUNDED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau founded to promote friendly feelings, particularly through co-operation, with Chinese students during their residence in England, has opened temporary offices in Bouverie-street. It is hoped that the Bureau, on a voluntary basis, will fulfil many of the functions which the India House fulfils in the case of Indians.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION RETURNING.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Lord Islington, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, the Earl of Ronaldshay, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Charles Cleveland, Sir Alfred Hopkinson and Mr. Justice Fleming have left for India *via* Marseilles.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Messrs. Sly, Ramsay MacDonald, Madge, Buttler and Russel, of the Public Services Commission, also left for India yesterday. The Indian members have already gone.—Reuter.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

A SIGNAL FOR REFORMS.

PARIS, Oct. 16.

M. Jules Claretie, director of the Comedie Francaise, has resigned. He will be succeeded by M. Care, director of the Opera Comique.—Reuter.

The advent of a new director will synchronise with a new administrator of the Opera. M. Claretie's long connection with the Maison de Moliere has been marked by continual progress in a financial sense; but it was felt that radical changes were necessary if the national play-house would preserve its pre-eminence.

Since its foundation it has changed relatively to the other houses on the Boulevard, and it is quite possible to find more histrionic talent outside the State theatre than within it.

Again, it is claimed that those who form part of the troupe exhibit a restlessness that re-acts unfavourably on the theatre. This restlessness either ends in separation from the house or translates itself in a desire to undertake tours in the provinces. In either case the Parisian public is deprived of the services of its favourite actors and actresses.

There have been some notable resignations. One is M. Le Bargy, who has joined the Porte St. Martin Theatre; M. Huguene and Mlle. Jeanne Provost have also left. It is urged that the material that remains lacks inspiration and is often insipid in its roles. Is there something hurtful to art in the atmosphere of a subventioned theatre? Whatever the answer, M. Claretie's departure will be the signal for reforms.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

THE VICEROYALTY.

LORD HARDINGE SAID TO BE RETIRING.

POSSIBILITY OF EARL GREY SUCCEEDING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Reports that the Viceroyalty of India will shortly become vacant are very rife at the moment.

The *Sunday Times* says that though no official confirmation of this is yet forthcoming, there are good grounds to believe that a successor to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst will shortly have to be found. When this is the case, it is probable that the position will be offered to Earl Grey. Lord Grey has had a remarkable career in many ways, and is to-day the only survivor of those to whom the Charter of the British South Africa Company was granted twenty-four years ago.

During the time that Earl Grey was Governor-General of Canada, a post he ultimately handed over to the Duke of Connaught, he carried out many notable reforms and gave evidence of administrative abilities of no mean order. Though a Unionist in politics, Earl Grey is *persona grata* with the present Government, and it was understood when he returned from Canada that he would not be allowed to remain out of harness for very long. It is revealing no secret to say that had he been so minded he could have had an important appointment in the diplomatic service ere now, but he preferred to remain at home for a time.

[Earl Grey will close his 62nd year on November 28 next. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge (Senior in Law and History Tripos, 1873.) From 1880-85 he represented in Parliament the Liberal interests of South Northumberland, and in 1885-86 of Northumberland (Tyneside.) In 1896 he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia, and two years later assumed the directorship of the British South Africa Company. He acted as Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland from 1899-1904, and from the latter year, until 1911, filled the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.]

SEAMEN AND WIRELESS.

UNION'S EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT GENERAL USE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A National Sailors' and Firemen's Union meeting at Southampton to-day, unanimously resolved not to sign on ocean cargo steamers after May, unless they are fitted with efficient wireless apparatus.—Reuter.

AERIAL WARFARE.

SPECIAL BATTERY ON NEW DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A most striking innovation on the super-Dreadnought "Queen Elizabeth" is an anti-aircraft battery.—Reuter.

FRENCH AERIAL POST.

AVIATOR BEATS TRAINS ON TIME.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

An experimental aerial post between Paris and Pauillac, whence the mails for South America sail, began yesterday, when an aeronaut carried the mails thither far quicker than a train. It is now announced that a similar service between Paris and Nice, with halts at Lyons and Marseilles, will be organized.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 16.

Timely general rains at Victoria have greatly improved the harvest prospects.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN FERGUSON.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The death is announced of Mr. John Ferguson, Editor (till recently) of the *Ceylon Observer*.—Reuter.

[The late Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., was, until a few years ago, editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, and was one of the oldest European journalists in Asia. He was born in Tain, Scotland, on December 1, 1842, and in 1871 married a daughter of the late Mr. John Haddon of London. This lady died in 1903, and two years later he married a daughter of the late Mr. J. J. Smith, J.P., gold medallist of Tain Royal Academy. During 1859-61, Mr. Ferguson prepared for Press work in Inverness and London, and arrived in Ceylon in 1861, since when he has been closely connected with the interests of the island. He was a recognised authority on Ceylon affairs and statistics and tropical products. He compiled the Ceylon Handbook and Directory, which is now one of the most valuable books of reference in the island, and a number of planting manuals. He was also the author of the Illustrated Handbook to Ceylon, which has passed through five editions, and several other publications. He was a lecturer on Ceylon affairs at the Royal Colonial Institute, the Society of Arts and the London Chamber of Commerce, ex-President and life member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a life member of the British Association, Society of Arts, and Royal Colonial Institute. He visited and wrote about the Australian Colonies in 1869 and 1875; China, Japan and North America, in 1884, in 1903-4, and again in 1909-10. For several years he represented the general European interests in the Ceylon Legislative Council.

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

A NEW CANADIAN BILL.

MEASURE NOT AMENDABLE BY SENATE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mr. Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Defence, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said Canada would do her duty in Imperial defence. Referring to aeroplanes, he said the Dominion would not spend a dollar until aeroplanes were nearer perfection.—Reuter.

NEW CANADIAN BILL.

OTTAWA, Oct 17.

The Citizen, the Government organ, says that a Bill will be introduced authorising the purchase by Canada of the three battleships now being built in England. They will be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

As this will be a Money Bill it cannot be amended by the Senate; it must either be accepted or rejected.—Reuter.

MINE EXPLOSION RELIEF FUNDS.

THE KING GIVES £500.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Rescue operations in Universal Colliery have been temporarily suspended, efforts being concentrated on extinguishing the fire. There is, however, little hope of finding further survivors.

The King has given £500 to the Cardiff Relief Fund, the Marquis of Bute 1,500 guineas, and three colliery companies 1,000 guineas each. A Mansion House Fund has also been opened.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR SULZER.

FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD AND PERJURY.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.

The Impeachment Court has found Governor Sulzer guilty of filing a false statement regarding the campaign contributions, of perjury, and of suppression of evidence. The court has found him not guilty of bribery.

The verdict on four other articles of the indictment will be given to-day.—Reuter.

MANOEUVRES SENSATION.

FRENCH OFFICERS' PENALTY FOR INEFFICIENCY.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

Generals Faurie, Plagnot and Courbebaisse, two divisional generals, three brigadiers, and five colonels, have been placed on half-pay or the retired list in consequence of their inefficiency during the army manoeuvres. General Faurie will be brought before a Court of Enquiry on a charge of breach of discipline for writing a letter protesting against the above action.—Reuter.

FRENCH TEA IMPORTS.

PACKING RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

In response to a request of the British Chambers of Commerce in Paris, the Minister of Agriculture has decided that tea in bulk or in packets may be imported in leaded packets or with leaded lining without the interposition of paper between the metal and the tea.—Reuter.

A FRONTIER FEUD.

SULLAMAN KHEL RAID VILLAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent states:—"While no fresh disturbances have occured at Khandahar, the Durani villagers, concerned in the murder of Kazi Amirullah Khan and the Mufti are still in a somewhat sullen state. The tribesmen have been ordered to send in their jirghas, but have no yet complied with the demand. The report current at Kabul is that Sardar Nasrullah Khan may be sent to Khandahar to enquire into the whole affair. Also in October, inter-tribal disturbances occurred in the Ghazni district. The Zarmat section of the Suleman Khel are said to have revived this old feud with the people of Tarak and Indar and to have attacked their villages. In the fight that followed the Suleman Khel were successful and carried off considerable booty in the shape of sheep and cattle. The Afghan officials did not interfere, the officer in command of the local troops merely reporting the affair to Kabul.

COTTON FIGURE GAMBLING.

SIX ARRESTS IN A CALCUTTA HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

A house in the Toltollah quarter was raided yesterday and six men were arrested for cotton figure gambling.

The police then proceeded to a house in Mullickh Bazar where six more men were arrested for gambling in another form. They will be charged on Friday.

AMIR'S WINTER QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

News received from Jellalabad states that preparations are being made there for the annual winter visit of the Amir of Kabul. The camping grounds are being put in order and orders have been issued for the collection of supplies. His Majesty is not, however, expected to arrive until towards the end of November. The latest innovation is the appointment of a wealthy officer for Jellalabad, an Indian Doctor at Kabul having been nominated for the post.

MORE BALKAN FIGHTING.

ALBANIANS DRIVEN ACROSS FRONTIER.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING WITH MONTENEGRINS.

CETINJE, Oct. 16.

After two days' fighting the Montenegrins repulsed the Albanians along the whole frontier, and are pursuing them.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Owing to Servia pushing her troops across the Albanian frontier and various ambiguous statements made by the Servian Ministers, Austria and Germany have advised Servia that the decisions of the London conference with regard to the Albanian frontie must be respected.

The recent overtures of Essad Pasha to the Albanian Government at Vallona have been rejected. Essad Pasha has now formed an independent Government at Durazzo.—Reuter.

A GENERAL'S EXPLANATION.

SOFIA, Oct. 17.

General Ivanoff, who commanded the second army which operated against the Greeks, ascribes, in an interview, his failure and defeat solely to General Savoff who did not send reinforcements for which he repeatedly asked at a critical moment.—Reuter.

NEW BALKAN DANGER.

The Ottoman and Bulgarian delegates in Constantinople, after prolonged negotiations, have arrived at an agreement upon all the points at issue between Bulgaria and Turkey, says the *Times*, and a new Treaty of Peace has been signed. This agreement, far from tranquilizing the political atmosphere in the Balkans, is regarded in Athens as being directly menacing to the continuance of friendly relations between Greece and Turkey. It is even anticipated that a close co-operation, such as is believed to be imminent, between Bulgaria and Turkey, may enable the Porte to bring pressure to bear on Greece, more particularly by setting free the greater number of the Ottoman troops now in Thrace for service where required. In any case the condition of the Bulgarian Aegean provinces is so disturbed that for the time being Sofia has no control over that territory which is in the hands of the "autonomous militia." This force which is very largely composed of trained Turkish troops has been used by the Porte as an effective lever against the Bulgarians to compel them to accept the unfavourable terms which are embodied in the new Treaty. It may now be used in a similar sense against the Greeks, and reports are not lacking that this "militia" is likely to attempt a *coup de main* upon Kavala, which, if successful, will be represented to Europe as was done in the case of Adrianople, under the guise of a *fait accompli*, to tamper with which would cause a military revolution in Constantinople. Should such an attack prove futile it can readily be represented as the act of an irresponsible band of insurgents.

GRÆCO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

In any case, however, the latest information goes to show that the renewal of the Turco Greek negotiations, which is announced from Constantinople, will be undertaken by the Porte in a very uncompromising spirit. It is stated on excellent authority that the Turkish Government entertains the ambition of recovering the Islands of Chios and Mytilene from Greece, as well as those at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and, as in the case Bulgaria, desires to negotiate directly with Greece on this subject and not with the Powers who, according to the Treaty of London, are to be the arbiters of the fate of the islands. It has even been suggested that Greece would do well to be prepared to retrocede Samthrace in order to have some scope for bargaining with the Turks in case she should decide not to face a third war. The military preparations in Anatolia and elsewhere leave little doubt but that Turkey contemplates the use of force if necessary in recovering from individual States as much as possible of what she lost to the united Balkan Allies. Her present opportunity is the more favourable as the recrudescence of trouble in Albania has for the moment effectively tied the hands of Servia. The Servians by special agreement with the Greeks, are hurrying large numbers of men through Hellenic Macedonia to Monastir, and the Greeks are also sending troops to protect their frontier. It is believed that the contemplated withdrawal of the International Naval Force from Skutari may be postponed for a little in view of the uncertainty as to possible ambitious designs on the part of Montenegro against that town.

It is believed that the Porte is endeavouring to secure the support of Italy and some other Powers for its demand for the restoration of Myitlene and Chios and is offering a price which would ultimately be paid by Greece. In Berlin it is thought probable that Greek statesmanship is about to be subjected to a very severe test.

INDISCREET CROWN PRINCE.

KAISER'S HEIR AND THE HANOVER THRONE QUESTION.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.

The Crown Prince has again personally intervened in politics. He has written to the Imperial Chancellor, stating his objections to Prince Ernst August's succession to the throne of Brunswick, until he has definitely renounced the Throne of Hanover for himself and his descendants.—Reuter.

COTTON DISPUTE.

A SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Beehive Mill dispute has been settled. The operatives will resume work on Monday. The lock-out has thus been averted.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS COAST.

WARNING TO SHIPS OFF CEYLON.

BETTER LIGHTING URGENTLY WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the Port offices, to-day, to investigate into the circumstances under which the S. S. "Norfolk" was stranded off the Ceylon coast on September 25.

Captain Buckley, the Master of the ship, being examined, said that this coast was dangerous as the currents were strong. He was carried to within eight miles of the land by the current. This was early in the morning. He at once altered his course, but the vessel went aground on the Kumarija Ridge. She was travelling nine and a half knots an hour at the time. She came off in about six minutes. The vessel was now lying in the dry dock at Calcutta undergoing repairs. He had made sixty-one voyages along the Ceylon coast, and had never before had an accident of any kind.

After hearing further evidence, the Court censured the Captain, but did not deprive him of his certificate. The officers were exonerated from all blame. The Court expressed the view that this coast is very dangerous, and that better lighting was necessary, and that they would ask Government to forward these recommendations to the Ceylon Government, with a view to their adoption.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM 7TH HUSSARS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 17.

Colonel R. M. Poore and the officers of the 7th Hussars have sent a cablegram to Prince Arthur of Connaught congratulating him on his marriage and wishing the Royal pair happiness and prosperity. Prince Arthur, like his father before him, served as a Lieutenant in the 7th Hussars and was with the regiment during the last South African War. On promotion to captain, he was transferred to the 2nd Dragoon.

The Boy Scouts of Bangalore have also sent a congratulatory message to the Prince and his bride.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT SETTLEMENT.

SIR JAMES WESTON'S APPROVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a message from Sir James Meston expressing his gratitude for His Excellency's action in the matter of the Cawnpore mosque, and his delight at the settlement of this unfortunate episode.

The Viceroy has also received a message of congratulation from the Secretary of State in the same connection.

BANGALORE GRATITUDE.

BANGALORE, Oct. 17.

At the instance of the Mutwalis of local mosque and the chowdries of the Mahomedan community, a largely attended meeting was held in Cock burn Road this evening presided over by the Hon Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait, to express thanks to the Viceroy for his kindness and mercy towards the accused persons in the Cawnpore riot case. Persian and Arabic chants preceded a translation of the Viceroy's speech of the 14th instant, after which a resolution expressing gratitude was carried. Among the speakers was Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty, who claimed that the matter was one for rejoicing quite as much among the Hindus as among the Mahomedans, and Lord Hardinge's clemency, far from affecting British prestige, was an indication of its abiding strength.

CALCUTTA MOSLEMS' VIEW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

At a meeting, attended by thousands of Mahomedans held at Makhud Musjid to-day; the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—(1) That the Mahomedans of Calcutta, while thanking His Excellency the Viceroy for releasing the Mussalmans alleged to have committed riot at Cawnpore, most respectfully submit that they are unable to agree with the pronouncement on the mosque question which is a purely religious one. They further feel sure that, under the Mahomedan law, no part of the mosque can be used for any other purposes than those for which it was dedicated. They, therefore, request His Excellency to order the restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque in its original shape. (2) That the Mahomedans of Calcutta request Mowlana Abdulbari Pajah, Malunudabad, and Mr. Magharulhay to explain to the Muslims immediately under what religious authority they consented to His Excellency's settlement of the mosque problem.

THE POLICE MURDERS.

LIBERAL PROVISION FOR THE FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Bengal Government is arranging to make liberal provision for the families and dependents of the two police officers recently murdered. A notice in the *Police Gazette* states that the incidents only serve to redouble the energy of the members of the police force to deal with the crime which is not only ignoble in itself but calculated to bring a sense of shame to all right-thinking citizens who have the good of their country at heart.

THE MULTAN CASE.

POLICE OFFICER'S DEFENCE.

ENQUIRY BROUGHT TO A CONCLUSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Oct. 17.

Before the Commission of Enquiry to-day Mr. Niaz Ali, pleader for the Sub-Inspector, contended that the statements of the Paolis and the Arains were inadmissible in evidence as they themselves were accused. The Paolis, he said, naturally apprehended being hauled up under bad-livelihood sections and hence they admitted the resistance to a house search. He commented at length on the oral and documentary evidence to prove that the Paolis were lawfully arrested.

Mr. Chaudhri Sahibuddin made a very lengthy address on behalf of the accused Deputy Superintendent of Police. He contended that the Arains were in a fright, but Akbar concealed that fact to put forward the "begar" theory, possibly in consultation with others, in his petition to the Inspector-General. He then commented on various petitions presented by the Paolis from time to time before the authorities, the influence of wiser heads who began to co-operate, and how the Deputy Superintendent's name was subsequently added and the story of the weavers received a fresh colouring. He explained how the burglary could be proved. He also elaborately examined the evidence for the prosecution, and said the Deputy Inspector-General misunderstood Choudhri's statement, as they had no opportunity of explaining matters before that officer, not being summoned by him. The shikar party did not start from Ziarakwahan, and the beaters were collected from Bahawalpur State which was on the other side of the Sutlej. He laid stress on the fact that none of Chetandass's men or any of the shikar party had been produced by the prosecution. The weavers' story was evidently false since there were discrepancies. The pleader said that even the report of the injuries received by the weavers had variously been stated, and was inconsistent with the prosecution theory. As regards the last charge, he said no rules had been infringed, the riot was not serious, the Deputy Superintendent had nothing to do as the men were under arrest, and witnesses were ready at hand.

The Commissioners then put some questions to the parties, after which the proceedings were concluded.

The report will be made known later.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS CASE.

SWYNY REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 17.

Information having reached the Travancore Government that Swyny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens case, who is now in the police station lock-up here, is not properly cared for, Mr. Iyappan Pillai, District Magistrate, Kottayam, under instructions from Government, enquired into the matter, with the result that it has been decided to have Swyny removed from the police lock-up to the district hospital. Mrs. Stephens, the second accused, who is now in hospital, is to be removed to a separate house hired for the purpose.

The case, which was to have been resumed to-day, has been adjourned until to-morrow, when some more witnesses for the prosecution will be examined. It is reported that Swyny intends setting up the privilege of a European British subject, and claiming trial by a Special Magistrate and committal to the Madras High Court Sessions.

THE DOABA BANK.

DIRECTORS' ASSURANCE TO DEPOSITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

The Directors of the Doaba Bank, Limited, in a letter to the Press, assure the public that their investments are safe and with realisations will meet the Bank's obligations. Every possible sacrifice was made to keep the Bank running, and the Directors put in Rs. 45,000 of their own only a few days back. The shareholders meeting of the Bank which will be held on November 30, and not on the 2nd, will decide the future working of the Bank. The subscribed capital of the Bank, according to the last balance sheet, was three and three-fourth lakhs, and the paid up capital, seventy-five thousand.

COCHIN TENANCY BILL.

A STRONG CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, member of the Legislative Council, writing on the Cochin Tenancy Bill, strongly criticises the Dewan of Cochin. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's letter published in the Press has created a sensation. The Hon. member writes:—"Much of the confusion that arose could have been obviated by keeping the distinction clear between the two capacities which Mr. Banerji fills as the Dewan and the President of the Committee, and the rights and duties appertaining to them, respectively. Representations were made to Mr. Banerji, as the President of the Committee, and they could not be considered as made to the Dewan. Mr. Banerji, as the President, was bound either to have given his ruling on the point raised or to have adjourned the sitting and made a reference to the Government for the purpose of having the question decided."

LORD HARDINGE'S TOUR.

STATE DINNER AT KAPURTHALA.

DISTINGUISHED RECORD OF SIKH FAMILY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, BHATINDA, Oct. 17.

At the State Dinner at Kapurthala last night, His Highness the Maharaja, in the course of his speech in proposing the health of the Viceroy, said:—

"Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I cannot adequately express my sense of joy at the honour and pleasure of receiving a visit from Your Excellency. Perhaps it is not generally known that my great-grandfather Raja Nihal Singh had received a visit in this State from my distinguished guest's grandfather, Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of India, in the year 1846. It is needless for me to dwell on the statesman-like abilities of His Excellency and the manner in which he has endeared himself to the princes and people of India, by his personal charm and perfect affability of manners.

The loyalty and devotion of my house and State to the paramount power is so well known that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything more than that I have followed, and will always follow, in this matter, the good example of my illustrious ancestors. It is now 36 years ago, as a minor of five, that I succeeded to the State and since I came of age and was invested with the full powers of a ruler in 1890, I have tried to do my duty towards the true advancement and welfare of my people and my State.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply said:—

It is with a double pleasure that I rise to acknowledge the cordiality and friendliness of the words which Your Highness has just spoken, for not only has my visit to this interesting and progressive State been in itself a matter of great enjoyment, but there has been the added satisfaction that Your Highness and I have renewed and cemented a hereditary friendship; I am deeply sensible of the appreciative allusion which Your Highness made to my grandfather; and I am glad to think that you were able to look upon him as a sincere and friend genuine friend of your Highness' ancestor, Raja Nihal Singh, and of the princes of India generally. On my part I can only say that I heartily reciprocate the feelings of personal good-will to which Your Highness has given expression, and if at the end of my tenure of office I, too, am regarded by the Chiefs as an earnest and true friend of theirs, I shall feel that my sojourn in India will not have been in vain. Most of us present here to-night are all aware of the loyal traditions of the Kapurthala State. But I cannot refrain from recalling to you that in the second Sikh War, the Chief Nihal Singh fought on the side of the British Armies, and received the hereditary title of Raja in recognition of his assistance. Again, Raja Sunder Singh, G. C. S. I., the grandfather of our host, of to-night, rendered valuable aid to the Government of India in 1857. With his troops he helped to hold the Jullundur Doab and with characteristic vigour led his contingent into Oudh in the following year; with his brother Kunwar Bikram Singh, he remained ten months in the field and himself took part in six actions. In acknowledgement of this help, the Government of India reduced the tribute hitherto paid by the State, granted the Chief an adoption sanad, so that the perpetuity of the dynasty might be assured, and bestowed on him the two estates in Oudh, which now bring in a substantial revenue. Again, in the last Afghan War, 7000 the State troops acquitted themselves in accordance with the traditions of their chiefs and of their race, and the Imperial Service Troops again took part in the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and gained distinction. Lastly, during recent years when there has been trouble in other parts of India, the Chief of Kapurthala and his subjects have shown unmistakably that this State is a field in which it is useless to attempt to sow the seeds of disaffection. I have said enough to prove, if proof were needed, that the relations that have subsisted between the Kapurthala State and the Government of India have been marked by close friendship and co-operation and that benefits have resulted to both, which are ample evidence that their interests have always been identical.

VALUABLE TROOPS.

It has given me the greatest satisfaction to have had the opportunity of seeing Your Highness's Imperial Service Troops on parade and to be able to bear personal testimony to their efficiency. I congratulate Your Highness on having increased the pay of the men last year, a wise and liberal act, which, I am informed, has much benefited the regiment, of which I may tell you that I have had consistently good accounts. I am confident that, were the need to arise again for their services in the field, they would acquit themselves worthily and bring fresh honour to their State and to their Chief. At present, happily, India is at peace, and, while we can never relax our preparations for war, it is the arts of peace that call for the daily and special consideration of every administrator. Your Highness has responded to the call in a manner worthy of all praise. Sir Louis Dane, last April, congratulated Your Highness on the success of your administration, and I desire to associate myself in this commendation. Your Highness has been ably assisted in these beneficent measures by your Council and the Chief Minister, Mr. French, to whom you have given your support and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their work. Your Highness has wisely continued the system of administration set on foot during your minority by the officers lent to the State by the Government. It is a guarantee of the soundness of that system and must also be a matter of satisfaction to Your Highness that no less than four of these officers, Sir Mackworth Young, Sir Charles Rivers, Sir Frederic Fryer, and Sir Denzil Ibbetson, were afterwards selected for important Lieutenant-Governorships. The State revenues are rapidly expanding, the various Departments are being

improved and perfected, the new water supply and the many new public institutions, notably the Randeer college, which the Lieutenant-Governor has recently opened, have made the capital a town well equipped as regards modern requirements for the health, comfort, and moral advancement of the people. Your Highness, who are yourself a traveller and a writer, has realised the importance of the education of your children to which you have devoted much care and thought, and I am very pleased to have seen something of them during my stay here. I trust that the educational advantages that they have received may be utilised in the service, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the terrible afflictions of plague and cholera from which the State has suffered in recent years have now ceased, and that the affairs of the State are entirely prosperous and hopeful. I am sure that under Your Highness's rule and with the advice of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a friend on whose sagacity and sympathy Your Highness may always confidently rely, the progress begun will be continued and our hopes of prosperity fulfilled. I will detain you no longer. Before concluding, however, I wish to express Lady Hardinge's regret that she was unavoidably prevented from accepting Your Highness's very kind invitation to visit Kapurthala. I wish also to express my thanks for all the hospitality and kindness Your Highness has shown us during our stay and for the admirable arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment. Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the continued prosperity of the Kapurthala State and to the health of our host, *His Highness the Maharajah* Sir Juggutjeet Singh Bahadur.

ARRIVAL AT BIKANIR.

BIKANIR, Oct. 17.

His Excellency arrived at Bhatinda at 7 a. m., where he was met by Her Excellency who arrived from Simla an hour earlier. Their Excellencies reached Hanumangarh Fort Siding, Bikanir State, at midday, and were met by H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir, and the principal officers of the State, including the Maharaj Kumar and Colonel Windham, the Resident. Their Excellencies then proceeded by motor to H. H. the Maha*jah's shooting box about a mile distant*, where a large camp had been formed. At 4-30 p. m. His Excellency, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja, went out black buck shooting and secured a fine head of 26 1-2 inches.

THE BHAMPTA TRIAL.

PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS TO JURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The Public Prosecutor, after reviewing the antecedents and history of each of 51 accused in the Bhampta case, concluded his address to the jury this afternoon. He exhorted the jury to return a verdict against all the accused as they were a pest to society. He said that the jury owed their duty not only to the Crown but to the public generally, who demand that they should be relieved permanently of this evil.

The Special Judge intimated to the jury that it was not possible for him to sum up the case for some days, up to which time the case stands adjourned.

SUBADAR CONVICTED OF COINING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Mr. R. C. Smith. I. C. S., Additional Sessions Judge, Bellary, has disposed of the case in which a retired commissioned officer, Subadar Abdul Latiff, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of manufacturing, possessing, and uttering counterfeit nickel anna coins.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HEDJAZ PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to allow us to make use of your columns to express our gratitude to Captain Murch, his subordinates, and men of the S. S. "Homayun" which has carried us from Bombay to Jeddah on our pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. We embarked at Bombay on the 15th Sept. and have been on board the good ship "Homayun" ever since (except five days of penance at Camaran between the 29th Sept. and 4th Oct.). We are happy to be able to say that during this pretty long voyage we have experienced nothing but uniform kindness from the Captain and the Officers of the ship. Even under the most exasperating circumstances none of them ever lost his temper or showed a wry face. Having heard so much about the hardships of a voyage in a pilgrim ship our experiences on board the "Homayun" amount to an agreeable surprise indeed. The Captain especially has done everything in his power to make our stay on board agreeable and pleasant. The ship has more than 800 pilgrims on board, and they hail from all parts of Asia, and belong to all grades of Society. The magnitude of the task, the Captain has had to maintain order and give satisfaction, can very easily be imagined; and we hereby certify to the fact that he has performed it most successfully and creditably. If Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. were able to secure the services of Commanders, even half so good as Captain Murch of the good ship "Homayun" more than half the objection to their being granted the monopoly should certainly be gone. It all depends on the responsible officers of the ship to make a pilgrim ship agreeable and homely for pilgrims of such varied habits and inclinations.—Yours, etc.,

P. KOONJAZAN, (Saheb Bahadur, Deputy Collector on leave) Madras Presidency.
HAJI MUDH ABDULLA, Chief Court, Lahore.
AHMAD HASAN, Sub-Overseer, Ganges Canal, Meerut.
ABUTTA JEAN, Agent, S. and T.
FIDA HUSAIN, Draftsman, N.-W.-Ry. Lahore.
MEHER ALLY, Clerk, Loco Office, N.-W. Ry Lahore.
SHAIR ALI, Servant of the State, Killa-Cath.
MASIH UDDIN, Zemindar, Rudouli.
S. MD. ASHFAQ and MD. RAFEE, Sada Bazar, Delhi.
MUMTAZUDDIN, Ladagar Bazar, Khari Bouli, Delhi.
HAKIM ABDURREHMAN KHAN of Ahmedabad.
SYED MAHOMED ABDULREHMAN of Malabar.

HOME AND SOCIETY.

ANOTHER NECKLACE MYSTERY.

ANONYMOUS GIFT TO PRINCESS MARY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The King and Queen returned to their Highland Home—Balmoral Castle—last Friday after spending a week with the army during its annual manœuvres or "exercises" as the mimic warfare is to be known in future. Their Majesties stayed at Althorp Park as the guests of Lord Spencer, his lordship's eldest daughter Lady Adelaide Margaret (commonly called Lady Delice, acting as hostess. The borough of Northampton was honoured by a visit, and the reception given to Their Majesties was most cordial and enthusiastic.

After all these activities, the quiet life at Balmoral will doubtless be welcomed by the King and Queen, who have had quite a charming holiday there this year; and the mere fact that they are returning from Northampton for another spell of Deeside enjoyment speaks eloquently of their appreciation.

Of the residences of the Sovereign, Balmoral is said to be the one that Queen Mary prefers, and His Majesty has often been heard to say that she enjoys every minute of her stay on Deeside, which she revisits with the same pleasure and leaves with the same regret every autumn. All the distinguished guests who were present at the ball at Balmoral the other night, followed the King's example and wore the kilt, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill being among the number; while Queen Mary's dress was relieved with a Stuart tartan sash.

In Balmoral Forest in the week previous to his excursion to Nothampton, the King "grassed" three stags in almost as many minutes. The Prince of Wales hearing of it, said: "I am going to do what "Dad has done," and true enough the next day *the heir to* the throne brought down three stags in Ance geldie Forest.

THE SPENCERS AT ALTHORP.

When it became known that Their Majesties had resolved to go South and see the army at its exercises, Lord and Lady Spencer at once offered the hospitality of their historic seat, Althorp Park. The King and Queen graciously accepted the offer, and thus another link of friendship has been forged between the Royal Family and the Spencers.

Althorp House is six miles from the town of Northampton and possibly no country house has played a more prominent part in Royal and political history. A large, but by no means an imposing, mansion, it has grown out of the old building of Sir John Spencer, the great sheepowner early in the sixteenth century. The great staircase and picture gallery remain as they were planned by the first Countess of Sunderland-Waller's "Sacharisa."

The public are admitted to the picture gallery on two days in the week. Among its treasures is one of the most famous portraits by Gainsborough of the first Earl Spencer, the hero of a romantic marriage. When he was only just of age a dance was given at Althorp, and it is related that the Earl, then plain Mr. John Spencer, induced one of the guests, a Miss Poyntz, to consent to a clandestine wedding there and then. A clergyman and witnesses were secured, the parties stole off unnoticed to a small morning room, where the ceremony was performed, and, returning to the ball-room by different ways, again joined the dancers.

SOME HISTORICAL EVENTS.

It was at Althorp that a marque by Bengonson was given as an entertainment to Queen Anne of Denmark, on her journey from Scotland to King James. It was there also that Charles I. came to see the widow of the first Lord Sunderland. It was there that the third Earl of Sunderland started the Althorp Library, which was subsequently developed into the finest private library in Europe and which was sold by the fifth Earl to Mrs. Rylands, the widow of a Manchester merchant, for presentation to the city of Manchester.

Although Their Majesties' late host holds no post at Court he was attached to Queen Victoria's Household as Groom-in-Waiting, and thus as Vice-Chamberlain. In the last reign and the present he was for some years Lord Chamberlain, a post which he only resigned in 1912, on the grounds of ill-health. As Mr. "Bobby" Spencer he was noted for his immaculate dress and the height of his collars—a trait recorded in a pen-and-ink sketch by the late Sir Frank Lockwood, which depicts the then Mr. Spencer holding up his first-born son, the infant Spencer wearing a collar exactly like his father's, the sketch is entitled "Bobby and his Baby."

Lady Delice Spencer is a very beautiful and charming girl and extremely popular. She is very musical and plays the violin exceedingly well, a talent she inherited from her mother who died seven or eight years ago. Lady Delice is not the only girl hostess to whose lot it has fallen to entertain the Sovereign, as in days gone-by Lady Percy, who was then Lady Helen Gordon Lennox, used to act as hostess for her father, the Duke of Richmond, when the late King and Queen Alexandra visited Goodwood House for the race meeting.

MORE NECKLACE MYSTERIES.

The £100,000 pearl necklace stolen in transit between Paris and London, and now figuring in the law courts, is not the only necklace mystery. If gossip be true, one even more romantic is associated with the name of no less a personage than Princess Mary. It appears the Princess is now beginning to receive presents. One which came just after the Court left London remains a puzzle. As a rule, those who seek to thrust presents upon a member of the Royal Family are anxious to get an advertisement, either commercial or social and take good care that there can be no doubt as to the identity of the donor. But shortly after Princess Mary reached Balmoral she received an anonymous gift of a diamond necklace, the value of which was at least £2,000. It was posted at Vienna, and enclosed in an exquisitely carved silver jewel case, but there is not the slightest indication as to who the sender is. The Princess was not allowed to have the necklace, and Queen Mary is causing inquiries to be made to ascertain the name of the sender. Meanwhile she has taken charge of the necklace herself until the sender has been discovered, when it will be sent back.

THE KING'S SONS.

It is said that since his return from Germany the Prince of Wales has changed somewhat in his appearance. His Royal Highness has grown very much thinner, which has altered the very boyish look which used to characterise him. He has also added a little to his height in the last few months, and has still the advantage of his younger brother, Prince Albert, in this respect. The heir to the throne has now acquired a good working knowledge of German, but, although he speaks the language fairly fluently, it is with a perceptible English accent.

The Eton boys have returned to school after the summer vacation, and Prince Henry, the King's third son, will begin his first term there. In addition to the ordinary lessons Prince Henry will have many things to learn. He will don a silk hat for the first time and put on a short Eton jacket. He will always turn up the ends of his trousers and leave the last button of his waistcoat unbuttoned. He will not be allowed to role up his umbrella until he gets into "Pop" (as Eton society is known). When walking "up town" he will have to walk along the right-hand pavement only, no boy being allowed to walk on the left-hand side unless he calls at a shop there. At games, too, there is a certain etiquette to be observed. At football Prince Henry will wear knickerbockers of grey cloth, buckled below the knee, a flannel shirt, a change coat or sweater or both, a scarf, a cap, and *black boots. Brown boots may be* worn only by members of "Pop", and *shorts* by boys who have played for their house in house matches. Prince Henry is to be a "Dry-Bob," and so one day, perhaps, he may be in the Eton eleven.

AEROPLANEING AS A NERVE CURE.

Aeroplaneing is one of the best tonics for the nerves, and, according to Mr. Graham White, it will in time be recommended by physicians.

"I have known," says Mr. Graham White, "a passenger suffering with acute neuralgia when *he took his seat* in the machine, but, on his return to earth the neuralgia had quite left him. I am a great believer in curing ailments by suggestion and distraction. If a man is going to fly he forgets his toothache as a matter of course. Besides, *the air is so pure and invigorating when* you get high. You are away from the dirt and the microbes. There are no flies, no wasps. You are thrilled and enthralled with the panorama around you, and with the exhilaration of flying. It is a wonderful tonic." I am afraid to many nervous people the cure would be almost worse than the disease.

CHILDREN'S CINEMA.

It has already been successfully demonstrated that there is an enormous educational value in carefully chosen cinematograph pictures for children. The children's cinema which commences on October 25 is a serious attempt to supplement and illustrate the education given in every grade of school, and is therefore an enterprise to find out how far the picture can by applied to the ordinary school curriculum. It is no longer necessary to show how the eye transmits impressions to the brain far more easily and permanently than the ear. For this reason it is believed that the cinematograph is capable of giving the child the free impression, and correcting the false one, and if properly used may become the most valuable teaching agency the world has known.

"CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION."

We are to have another "Children's Welfare Exhibition" at Olympia next April. Already preparations are in full swing for it. Everything which interests children and everything which interests those interested in children, (surely a vast number) will be represented. There will be a fine group of children's gardens, and the ever popular Old English dances will no doubt again attract thousands of visitors. There is to be a children's Pageant, and perhaps most facinating of all, a historic collection of dolls.

INDIAN MAIL MYSTERY.

REPORTED ROBBERY OF PARCELS AT BRINDISI.

The *Globe* of Sept. 27 publishes the following:—According to a report which has reached London a daring robbery of gold and securities from the outgoing Indian mail was perpetrated last week-end at Brindisi. This report was submitted last evening to the Post Office officials, who were, however, without confirmatory news. It was explained by them that the mails alleged to have been robbed were apparently the Continental parcels mails for India and Australia; and not the English mails, since if the latter had been affected notification would certainly have been received from the P. and O. Company's agents.

The Central News has transmitted under reserve from its Rome correspondent a detailed account from the *Mattino*, which appears to have formed the basis of the statements. In substance it is as follows:—The discovery was made on Sunday night by Oreste Altavilla, a postal-van-driver, and another employee named Giuseppe Zaccaria, that the door of the office was open and that the mail chest had been forced. The robbers had gained entrance to the office by means of duplicate keys, and had stolen twenty-three packets of valuables. Among the parcels stolen were two which weighed 11 lb. each, and which contained a quantity of English gold coins. Another package, sent by the Banco d'Italia, contained share certificates, while other parcels contained watches and nickel money. Almost all the parcels were addressed to British India or Australia, and should have been forwarded on Sunday evening by the P. and O. mail steamer. The robbers made careful choice of their booty, taking only those parcels which contained valuables. The amount of the robbery is said to be 45,000 lire. (£1,800).

[On inquiring at the Bombay offices of the P. and O. Co. one of our representatives was informed that they had no information of such a robbery, and did not credit the story.]

Mr. Lloyd George has written consenting to receive a deputation of the Irish Women's Suffrage Federation during his visit to Dublin in December.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

days, Mr. E. Pembroke, well-known in shipping circles, Mr. Linley Sambourne, the eminent caricaturist of *Punch*, Viscount Selby, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons and now poor Sir Alfred East Two other well known men who had accepted invitations but were prevented from attending are no longer with us. Mr. Arnold Forster, whose premature death

ended a political career of great promise, and Sir William Henry White, the great naval constructor. East was a Midland counties man and hailed from Kettering, a little town in Northamptonshire, to which 2 1-2 years ago he presented a collection of his pictures.

"I should like to do this," he wrote, "for two reasons: for the love I have for the old town, and also as an expression of gratitude for my recovery from a very serious illness. This collection would be composed of some of my most representative works, both in oil and water-colour, and it would represent me at my best." The gallery in which these pictures are housed was opened by Earl Spencer a few months ago. Mr. East was too ill to be present. He began to earn his living on a Glasgow counting house, but the life was uncongenial and he forsook commerce for Art. "I don't think," he once said, "I should have become an artist had I known the difficulties which were in store for me." The Academy was not quick in recognising his merits. Although his work first adorned the classic walls of that institution as far ago as the early eighties he was not made an A. R. A. and he had to wait until three months before his death before he got the blue riband of his profession, the R. A. His knighthood came to him in 1910. When I met him on the "Salsette" the Daylight Saving Bill was attracting much attention. He avowed himself to be a strong supporter of that sufficiently adaptive to prove a useful design for the home dressmaker.

The second sketch is perhaps even plainer in conception as it is quite guiltless of even drapery. Very charming would it appear made in ivory crepe and lined with yellow drap d'eponge, of which the wide collar and cuff are also made.

With the advent of Autumn, the Londoner takes renewed interest in the matter of her evening gown. There are dances galore looming ahead, where she may please her fantastic fancy to the full, in the choice of fascinating and bewitching dance frocks, also dinner and theatre parties, where she finds even greater scope for 'la grande mode" and display of individual taste.

Already the London shops are full of tempting morsels, wherewith to satisfy one's appetite for pretty clothes. All the latest dance frocks are displaying the tunic, and with such very happy results. It is a fascinating fashion at the outset, and this season it is more charming than ever before. The crinoline tunic, which stands out from the hips much in the manner of a ballet girl's skirt, is really an original aspect of an old idea. It is now being exploited to the full and follows a successful career in almost every type of evening and afternoon toilette. Another feature of the present evening gown is its partiality for the sash. Most popular of all is the wide sash of soft black ribbon, which swathes

ephemeral measure "and so would you be", he said to me, "if you were an artist." I have always admitted that there was a great deal to be said from the point of view of a landscape painter for putting the hands of the clock forward in the spring and summer months.

WHAT IS BEING WORN IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Although we have grown accustomed to the idea of unlimited extravagance where the evening wrap is concerned, some of the Autumn models are introducing a line of thought which is expressed in extreme simplicity. Some of the French models, although simple, are extremely bizarre and obviously borrow inspiration from Eastern sources—notably that of Persia. Very quaint was one little evening wrap which I saw recently. It stood out from the ankles of its wearer in such a way that she herself strongly resembled a bell in shape. This type of wrap, though Eastern, is very reminiscent of the crinoline, though without its frills and furbelows. In strong contrast to this wrap which stands off from the figure, is the one of long flowing lines which clings closely to the outline of the high waist and terminates in a big Japanese bow behind. It is a simple yet most effective idea, and has the additional advantage of instituting a new suggestion for renovation. The latest dinner gown presents an aspect of costly simplicity. Most obviously "ligne" is the first consideration, and this is always revealed in beautiful materials, as only these adequately respond to the conception of the designer. The flounced skirit is becoming very popular indeed for evening wear and is very fascinating when exploited by the dance frock. Such a filmy fragile fabric as tulle is immensely popular in this connection and for the debutante is full of delightful surprises. With a wide sash of turquoise blue ribbon, trimmed with tiny pink rose buds, the much be-flounced dance frock of tulle is a dream of delight.

Our first sketch illustrates a really charming evening frock. The wrapped underskirt is made of rich emerald and gold brocade, while the little overtunic is revealed in emerald tulle, piped with a narrow hem of satin, which has the effect of causing the tunic to flute in a very pretty manner. The corsage which is composed of the brocade and tulle is daintily outlined with diamante.

Another example of the charm of the tunic is depicted in our second sketch. This is intended for expression in satin charmeuse, lace or chiffon. Though extremely simple, it boasts the attraction of distinction and is typical of the phase of fashion which is ours at present in London.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

LARGE INCREASE IN REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The annual report of the Indian Post Office for the past year was issued today. At the close of 1912-13, the numerical strength of the staff was 92,870; the number of post offices opened was 18,789, and the mileage of the mail lines was 154,493. During the year, 1,014 millions of articles, including 22 millions of registered articles, were given out for delivery. Stamps worth £17,88,000 were sold for postal purposes. Orders representing a total value of £34,750,000 were issued. A sum of over £7,250,000 was realised on behalf of tradesmen and others through the value-payable system; nearly 2,750,000 insured articles, representing a total insured value of £44,000,000, were posted, while the amount which was to be paid as compensation was only £1,538. Pensions to the amount of £1,91,800 were disbursed to native military pensioners. A sum of £74,034 was collected by the Post Office on account of Customs duty on parcels and letters from abroad. 10,934 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public and nearly 8 1-2 milliions of telegraphic messages were sent from telegraph offices under the control of the Post Office, representing a total revenue of £3,08,252. On March 31, 1913, there were £15,66,860, accounts in the savings bank, with a total balance of nearly £ 1,37,50,000. 23,288 active Postal Life Assurance policies were issued with an aggregate assurance of £2,141,769. The total revenue and the expenditure for the year, before and after making various administrative adjustments, amounted to £ 2,286,526 and £ 2,099,664 respectively.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH AMALGAMATION.

The most important event of the year under report was the amalgamation of the traffic branch of the Telegraph Department with the Post Office in the Bombay and Central Circles. In each of these circles, the telegraph traffic staff was placed under Postmaster-General with effect from July 1912, and the arrangement has worked smoothly and efficiently. The number of combined offices increased from 2,713 to 2,860, and steps are being taken to provide telegraph offices wherever they are likely to prove remunerative. Particular attention is being devoted to the larger towns, where arrangements are being made to enable the public to book telegrams at all time.

REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS.

The actual number of registered articles through the letter mail and parcel mail, added to the estimated number of all the other kinds of articles given out for delivery, except money orders, amounted to more than 10, 13,750,000, or about 49,500,000 in excess of the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The total number of parcels sent by the foreign post from this country was 366,942, as compared with 334,812 during the previous year, and the number of parcels received was 522,839 against 474,912 in 1911-12. There was thus an increase of 9·60 per cent. in the number of foreign parcels, despatches and 10·09 per cent. in the number received; of these 133,708 were sent to and 361,490 received from the United Kingdom, as compared with 127,010 and 332,603, respectively, during 1911-12.

VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM.

The total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, and parcels dealt with and money orders issued for payment, amounted to 10,44,136,150 as compared with 99?,362, 407 in 1911-12; of these articles it is estimated that 99.75 per cent. was actually delivered or paid. The number of letters and parcels insured for transmission by post was 2,706,436 with the aggregate value of Rs. 67,00,00,000, and the total number of value-payable articles of all kinds sent through the post was 8,815,915 as compared with 7,984,292 in the previous year, and the total amount declared for recovery rose from Rs. 9,50,00,000 to nearly Rs. 11,00,00,000. There was an increase of 10·42 per cent. in the number of articles, and of 14.26 per cent in the amount specified for recovery. The number of value-payable articles posted in Calcutta rose from 2,251,074 to 2,441,087, and the department realised for the tradesmen of that city a total sum of Rs. 2,93,95,610, or nearly £2,000,000. The number of value payable articles posted in the city of Bombay increased from 1,180,138 to 1,219,345 and the amount paid to the senders was Rs. 1,54,13,515.

MONEY ORDERS AND SAVINGS BANK.

The number of money orders issued during the year was 29,618,584, compared with 27,243,4 9, and the total amount exceeded Rs. 52,25,00,000 as compared with Rs. 48,75,00,000 in 1911-12 Telegraph Money Orders also show an increase. There were 1,566,860 active accounts in existence on March 31, 1913, a net increase of 66,026, or 4·39 per cent. over the figure for 1911-12 The total amount at the credit of depositors at the close of the year exceeded Rs. 20,60,00,000 which is higher by Rs. 1,71,00,000, or 9.06 per cent than the balance at the close of the preceding year. The number of complaints recorded as having been made by the public was 58,522, against 56,203 in 1911-12 being an increase of 413 per cent. Of the total number of complaints received, 21,979, or 37·56 per cent, were found to be justified, while no less than 25,373, or 43·36 per cent. proved to be groundless; in the remaining cases, either no definite conclusion could be arrived at or the investigation has not been completed by the end of the year. After authorised adjustments, the net result is a surplus of Rs. 28,02,918, compared with Rs. 14,97,650 for 1911-12.

EUROPEAN CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

A European employe of Stanley Oakes and Co., was to-day charged with causing grevious hurt to Shaik Noor Bux by knocking him down.

The complainant's story was that he spilt some paint, and that this annoyed the accused, who at once hit the complainant.

The case was adjourned, as Bux was not able to appear in Court.

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

A conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies opened at Simla on Oct. 16.

The troops marching in relief from Chitral to India have reached Sadda all well.

The number of wireless messages exchanged with ships at the Calcutta wireless office during the past year was 348 as compared with 20 during 1911-12.

S. M. Tewfik Bey, Editor of the "Sabilul Rashad," a Constantinople newspaper, is now in Rangoon. He is touring the East with the object of coming into touch with Moslem feeling in the Orient.

An amusing contretemps took place at the Point-to-Point Races on the Downs at Ooty. In the Ladies Point-to-Point, the winning posts were shifted through some misunderstanding and the race had to be run again.

The Rakhi Day was celebrated in Calcutta yesterday by a meeting in Beadon Square. Babu Shamsund-r Chuckerbutty presided, and in an address said that the spirit of nationalism was growing among Indians. He had received Rs. 250 towards the fund for aiding Indians in South Africa.

The ladies of Malaya are advancing with the times says a Taiping correspondent. One of them has just petitioned the Kathi of Taiping for a divorce from her husband upon the ground that he is personally repugnant to her, owing to his untidy and slovenly habits, and to a disagreeable propensity for smoking rokos instead of cigarettes!

In 1912, three wild elephants 132 tigers 327 leopards, 26 bears, 18 wolves, 2 hyenas and 1,604 other wild animals, besides 12,674 snakes were destroyed in Bengal at a Rs. 13,477 was spent by the Government in rewards for their destruction. Fifty persons were killed by wild elephants, 1 by tigers, 55 by leopards, 12 by bears, 4 by wolves, 4 by hyenas, and 201 by other wild animals, or in all 408 persons were killed by wild animals. Snakes were responsible for 4,471 deaths.

An Anglo-Indian was seen yesterday evening in a great state of distress in Dharamtollah Street, says a Calcutta paper. "Oh! the curse of gambling" he was heard muttering to himself. On being spoken to he stated with tears streaming down his cheeks, that he came in for a small fortune on the death of a relative about a year ago and that he had practically lost the whole sum amounting to over five thousand rupees in the Chinapara gambling dens. "What I first started" he continued, "I was fortunate and more often won than lost, but for the past six months, I have been continually losing and I am to-day a beggar."

The capital of the southern Presidency has imitated the capital of Sind in holding a bench and bar dinner says the "Sind Gazette." But the Chief Justice of Madras has not imitated the Judicial Commissioner of Sind in style of after-dinner oratory. Instead of Mr. Pratt's genial sanguine and inspiring apostrophe, which gladdens all hearts and edifies all minds we have a lament that there are too many Indian lawyers in Madras and not enough briefs for them. Along with this there is an expression of regret at the paucity of English barristers in Madras. This latter wail is vain. Conditions which cause it continue. When the Bar is made the sole avenue of promotion to the Bench in India, as in England, there will probably be no more complaints of paucity of European barristers. Meanwhile the Chief Justice of Madras should try to believe lugubrious, after dinner.

ARRIVAL OF MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF INDORE.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, accompanied by his private Secretary, Major Hamilton, Political Attache to His Highness, and Lieut-Col. M. Drobe, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the "Maloja." His Highness and party landed at 7-30 a. m. at Apollo Bunder in the Government launch "Aid." On landing at the Bunder His Highness was received by Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Prime Minister of Indore, and Sardars of his State.

There was also a large gathering of His Highness's subjects residing in Bombay who had come to accord the Maharaja a hearty welcome. His Highness was garlanded and was presented with many bouquets. His Highness, thereafter, shook hands with some of those present and proceeded to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he intends staying for a few days before proceeding to Indore.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Maloja," with Captain G. H. C. Weston, R. N. R., which arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday morning from London *via* Marseilles, brought over 470 passengers. There was consequently a very busy scene at Ballard Pier from early in the morning. Among the passengers were:—Sir A. Mc Robert, Major-General Sir and Lady Younghusband, Brigadier-General Fanshaw, Sir B. D. Metha, the Hon. Sir H. and Lady Griffin, the Hon. Justice Rofique, and Hon. Justice Tudball.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas I. C. S., Commissioner in Sind, was also a passenger, and transhipped to the Karachi mail steamer "Linga". The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, I. C. S., C.S.I., member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, also proceeded to Karachi by the same steamer.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the leading members of the Maratha community of the twelve Talukas of the Nasik District was held at Niphad on Sunday under the presidency of Rao Bahadur K. B. Jadhao, M. R. A. C., F. C. S., Settlement Commissioner, Baroda State, to form a Reception Committee and to elect office-bearers for same for holding the 7th Session of the Maratha Educational Conference at Nasik in December next. Mr. Shankerrao Vithalrao Kadam Katamker, B.A., Sahasaheb, Gwalior State, was elected chairman of the Reception Committee, with twelve secretaries from the twelve different Talukas, with Mr. Ganpatrao Dada Patil More as the Assistant Secretary of the Reception Committee, and the office of the same to remain at Pimpalgaon Basvant till December 1st and then at Nasik.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING AT HOME.

BETTING ON THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct 17.

The following is the betting on the Cambridgeshire :—
8 to 1 against Fairy King,
100 to 9 against Santair,
100 to 7 against Cheerful and Drinmore,
100 to 6 against Equanimity.
20 to 1 against Cantilever.—Reuter.

RESULT OF MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The following is the result of the Middle Park Plate :—

Corcyra	1
Stornoway	2
Kennymore	3

Seven ran. Won by one and a half lengths, with the same distance between second and third.

Betting at the start : 11 to 8 against Corcyra, 5 to 4 against Stornoway, 50 to 1 against Kennymore.—Reuter.

SOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

H. M. T. NARROWLY BEATEN AT PORTSMOUTH.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Blackheath beat Rosslyn Park, at Rectory Field, on Sept. 27 by 2 goals 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (17 points) to 0.

The Harlequins beat Bedford, at Twickenham, by 4 goals and 7 tries (32 points) to 0.

Richmond beat Old Alleynians, at Iswich, by 4 goals and 4 tries (32 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points),

London Irish beat Civil Service at Wandsworth Common, by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points.)

London Welsh beat Ealing, at Wandsworth, by 4 goals (20 points) to 2 tries (8 points).

Old Blues beat Old Millhillians, at Twickenham, by 1 goal and 5 tries (20 points) to 0.

United Services beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Portsmouth by one penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

The Old Leysians beat Leys School, at Cambridge, by 5 goals and 3 tries (34 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

Newport beat Penarth, at Newport, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Cardiff beat Pontypool, at Cardiff, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Swansea beat Devonport Services, at Swansea, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (22 points) to 0.

Devonport Albion and Leicester drew at Devonport, each side having scored 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Bath beat Bridgewater Albion, at Bath, by 4 goals and 3 tries (29 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Northampton beat Gloucester, at Northampton, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

The Royal Military College (Sandhurst) b at the Harlequins, at Camberley, on Oct. 1, by 2 goals 7 tries (31 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

ASSOCIATION.

The English League, beat the Irish League at Belfast, on Oct. 1, by 2 goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Sept. 27 were as follows :—Aston Villa 3 goals, Everton 1, at Birmingham; Newcastle United 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Newcastle; Manchester United 4, Oldham Athletic 1, at Manchester; Sunderland 4, Middlesbrough 3, at Middlesbrough; Derby County 3, Bradford City 1, at Derby; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Manchester City 1, at Tottenham; Burnley 6, Chelsea 1, at Burnley; Liverpool 0, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Liverpool; Sheffield United 1, Blackburn Rovers 1, at Sheffield; Preston North End 1, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Preston.

The results on the matches in the second Division of the League of Sept. 27 were :—Barnsley 1 goal, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Barnsley; Fulham 4, Lincoln City 0, at Fulham; Bradford 1, Clapton Orient 0, at Bradford; Wolverbampton Wanderers 1, Birmingham 0, at Wolverhampton; Bury 1, Notts Forest 0, at Bury; Huddersfield Town 1, Blackpool 0, at Huddeersfield; Hull City 2, Grimsby Town, 1, at Hull; Notts County 4, Leeds City 0, at Nottingham, Leicester Fosse 3, Bristol City 0, at Leicester; Stockport County 1, Glossop 1, at Stockport.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Sept. 27 were:—Swindon 3 goals, Reading 0, at Swindon; Southampton 3, Bristol Rovers 1, at Bristol; Northampton 3, Southend United 1, at Southend; Merthyr Town 1, Plymouth 0, at Merthyr; Portsmouth 1, Norwich City 0, at Portsmouth; Crystal Palace 2, Cardiff City 1 at Carliff; Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Gillingham 0, at Brighton; Millwall 2, Watford 2, at New Cross; Queen's Park Rangers 2, West Ham United 2, at Park Royal; Exeter City 0, Coventry 0. at Exeter.

Civil Service beat Crouch End Vampires in the Southern Amateur League, at Tottenham Lane, on Sept. 27 by 1 goal to 0.

RACING.

The Newbury Autumn Cup was won on Sept 26 by Mr C Bower Ismay's Balscadden, with Mr J Morrison's Grave Greek second and Mr. E Dresden's Last Stand third. The Duke of Westminster's Aldford won the Newbury Autumn Foal Stakes.

Mr E Hulton's Fairy King won the Kings clere Stakes at Newbury on Sept 27. The Duke of Portland's Birlingham was second and Mr A Taylor's Sparkes was third. The other £1,000 race, the Highclere Nursery, was won by Mr W Singer's Sir Eager.

A one-day race meeting was held on Sept. 29 at Bromford Bridge, Birmingham but the programme was of an unpretentious character. The Burton Nursery fell to Mr C. Bower Ismay's Radway and the Birmingham Handicap to Mr R Wootton's Kodak.

The Newmarket First October Meeting was begun on September 30. M. H. J. King's Simon the Jester won the Thirty-fifth Great Foal Stakes, Mr J. Barrow's Cicerone the First Nursery Handicap, Mr. S. B. Joel's Honeywood the Buckenham Stakes, and Mr A Barton's Town Councillor a Trial Selling Plate. The meeting was continued on Oct 1. The Great Eastern Railway Handicap was won by Mr. Whitney's Harmonicon, the Newmarket October Hakdicap by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lavaine; the Hopeful Stakes by Mr. J, B Joel's Happy Warrior, the Triennial Produce Stakes by Lord Harewood's Cantilever, and the Boscawon Stakes by Mr. S. B. Joel's Honeywood;

GOLF.

In a medal round on Sept. 27, at Buffalo, Harry Vardon returned a score of 71 and Ray one of 72, against 77's by the Americans Wilson and Harland. The British players were again successful in the afternoon. On this occasion their scores were 71, and the home professionals' 76.

The St. Andrews Club held its autumn meeting on Sept. 27 over the old course in misty weather. The winners were :—Scratch Medal, Mr. William Greig, 77 ; Odds Medal, Mr. R. Rutherford, 84—6=78, and Mr. H. Brand, 90—12=78, tied ; Aggregate Medal, Mr. William Greig, 88+77=165, and Mr. Fred. Mackenzie, 86 · 79=165, tied.

The Royal Liverpool Club's autumn meeting was begun at Hoylake on Oct. 1 in a strong easterly wind. The Dowie Cup for the best scratch score was won by Mr. David Brown with 77, and Mr. John Ball and Mr. F. P. Crowther, jun., tied for the second scratch prize with scores at 79 each. Mr. David Brown, Mr. R. C. Lowndes, and Mr. A. M. Paterson, with 77 net, tied for Lord Sheffield's Challenge Cup and first club handicap prize. Mr. W. Barnes took the second handicap prize with 78 net.

AERONAUTICS.

The International Monoplane race, over a course of 125 miles at Rheims, for the Gordon-Bennet Cup was won on Sept. 29 by the Frenchman Prevost (Deperdussin machine, with 160 h. p. Gnome engine) in 59 m. 45 3-5 s., with an average speed of 124.8 miles per hour.

England won the International Air Contest at Hendon on Sept. 27 by three points. America and France gained one point each. The contest was continued from Thursday, and was the chief event of Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the military and naval meeting. Sir Thomas Lipton presented the prizes. Before the racing began there was a review of aeroplanes, which were inspected by Capt. E. L. Ellington, representing the Secretary of State for War.

POLO.

A most successful season finished on Sept. 27 at Spring Hill Farm. In the final round of the Rugby Autumn Tournament Chapel Brampton beat Mentmore by 5 goals to 4. The sides were :—Chapel Brampton.—Mr. H. Drage, Mr. R. Farmer, Capt. F. W. S. Murray, and Mr. J. Drage (back). Mentmore.—Mr. R. R. Smart, Mr. M. Kingscote, Lord Dalmeny, and Mr. P. Magor (back) On handicap Mentmore had a start of one goal, their aggregate being 17 points to Chapel Brampton's 18.

MOTOR RACING.

On Oct. 1 on the Brooklands motor track all world's "records" for two hours up to twelve were broken by Mr. Louis Coatalen's 30-horse power Sunbeam, which between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening covered 1,078 miles 469 yards, thus adding 163 miles 1,616 yards to the previous twelve hours "record."

The Newmarket First October Meeting was continued on October, 2. There was a surprise in the Jockey Club Stakes, as Mr. A. Belmont's Tracery could only finish second to Lord Harewood's Contilever. Mr. Fairie's Aleppo was third. Lord Derby's Dan Russel won the Sixty-sixth Triennial Stakes, Mr. Whitney's Bellefontaine a Welter Handicap, and Sir W. Cooke's Hornet's Beauty the Snailwell States.

RACING IN CANADA.

CONDITIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DERBY.

The Dorval Jockey Club of Montreal have issued details of an International Derby to be run next June which event for foals of 1911 does not close till November 15 of this year. Some remarkable conditions attach to this race which is run at one of the latest additions to Canadian fixtures, the inauagural meeting having been run from September 15 to 20 this year. There is no check to the ambition of a racecourse executive that intends to run an International Derby in the second season of its existence. However, the conditions are as follows :—

The international Derby, guarantee value 20,000, for three-year-olds (foals of $1911) ; by subscription of individuals of 250 each ; the subscription to entitle the holder to name, on or before May 1, 1914, three horses, of which two only may start ; the subscription to also be subject to sale or transfer up to the time of naming horses, provided a certified copy of such transfer be filed with the Dorval Park Jockey Club on or before May 1, 1914.

It is further understood that the holder of a subscription may lease the running qualities of one or more horses for the race provided that such lease is consummated on or before the time of naming horses, and that a certified copy of such lease is filed with the general manager of the Dorval Park Jockey Club on or before the time of naming horses.

Starters to pay $150 additional each. The Jockey Club to add to subscriptions and the starting fees a sum sufficient to make the value of the stake $20,000, of which $2,000 to the second, $1,500 to the third, and $500 to the fourth horse.

Weight for age. Winners in 1914 of $2,000 to carry 2lb. extra, of $5,000 to carry 5lb. extra, non-winners at any time of $1,000 allowed 5lb.; maidens 10lb.—One mile and a quarter. Entries to close November 15, 1913. To be run at the summer meeting at Dorval Park.

THE SOMALILAND REVERSE.

FULLY DESCRIBED BY CAPTAIN SUMMERS.

Correspondence relating to affairs in Somaliland is published in the form of a Blue Book. The correspondence, which covers the period from April 30, 1912, to Sept. 8, 1913, includes the official despatches from the Acting Commissioner, Mr. G. F. Archer, and his subordinates, dealing with the action on Aug. 9 at Dul Madoba between the Somaliland Camel Constabulary and a dervish force, when the casualties to the Camel Corps numbered thirty-six killed and twenty-one wounded. Among the killed was Mr. Corfield, commandant of the Camel Corps, and among the wounded was Capt. G. H. Summers (26th King George's Own Light Cav.), of the Indian Contingent, King's African Rifles.

The responsibility for this reverse is ascribed to Mr. Corfield. In a communication addressed on Sept. 5 to the Acting Commissioner by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Harcourt says :—

"It is evident that the whole responsibility for this ill-advised and disastrous action must rest with the late Mr. Corfield. He has paid the penalty with his life and I have no desire to dwell on this aspectof the matter But I am compelled, if only in justice to the other officers concerned, to record my opinion that the disaster is due to his complete disregard of the instructions issued by his Majesty's Government, by Mr. Byatt, and by yourself.

"I fully endorse your remarks with regard to the conduct of Capt. Summers and Mr. Dunn, and I request that you will convey to the latter officer my warm commendation of his coolness and courage during the action, and of the dispositions which he made for withdrawing his force after the engagement. I shall cause Capt. Summers to be informed of my appreciation of his services on his arrival in this country...

"It gives me much pleasure to convey to you my unreserved approval of your own proceedings as reported in your despatch, . . . I shall take an early opportunity of submitting your name to the King for appointment as a Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George."

With regard to the actual fighting, Capt. Summers's report of the action, dated Sheikh Aug. 15, shows very clearly the course of events and the particulars in which, in his opinion, Mr. Corfield's judgment was at fault.

Describing the advance from Burao, Capt. Summers specifies the composition and equipment of the Camel Constabulary, and states that a zariba was formed within sight of the dervish watch-fires, and scouts were sent out. Mr. Corfield then consulted Capt. Summers, who continues his report;—In view of the intructions of his Majesty's Acting Commissioner, I strongly advised him to content himself with making a reconnaissance of the dervish encampment, holding his camels in readiness for withdrawal on Burao, and leaving behind him parcels to give him early information of the dervishes' movements at dawn; and I told him that, with the force at his disposal, he had, in my opinion, no prospect of carrying out a successful action against the dervishes.

FAULTY FORMATION.

Mr. Corfield then made his preparations for engaging the enemy, and disposed his force in line, a strategy which appeared faulty to Capt. Summers, who gives his reasons as follows :—I was standing beside Mr. Corfield, and volunteered the advice that he should form his force into a square, as, owing to the numbers of the dervishes, the flanks of his line would doubtless be enveloped, and he would also probably be attacked in rear. He did not, however, appear to think this necessary, and observed that by doing so the volume of his fire would be greatly diminished. The Camel Constabulary were thus committed to an action in an irregular skirmishing line in dense bush, without either reserve or flank or rear protection.

THE ACTION.

The action, which began at 6-50 a. m. on August 9, is very fully described by Captain Summers. He says :—

Almost on the first shot being fired I noticed the friendly tribesmen on our left flank immediately turn and seek safety in the bush which was in their rear ; from this time they took practically no part in the engagement.

To return to the Camel Constabulary, they immediately opened individual fire on the approaching dervishes. The dervishes appeared to me to advance in successive lines at varying extensions, and as each line began to give in face of the fire of the Camel Constabulary it was replaced by the one immediately in rear. By this means the attack was pressed on almost up to our own firing line. The dervish advancing line as I had predicted soon enveloped our right flank which immediately commenced a disorderly retreat to the rear instead of dropping back their flank to face the outflanking dervishes Some of them were however eventually rallied withdrew towards the centre of the line, and eventually succeeded in driving back the dervish rush. A small party of dervishes also attacked the line in the rear, but were driven back by some men withdrawn from the line to meet them. The dervishes now began to give way and retired slowly, firing continuously till they were out of view. The maxim gun, which had opened fire at the commencement of the rush, was soon silenced, owing to damage it received from dervish bullets. Mr. Corfield was shot and died instantly at about 7-15 a. m.

Mr. Dunn, Acting Commandant of the Camel Corps, confirms Capt. Summers's account of the action, and pays a high tribute to that officer's gallantry in continuing to advice him and to encourage the men by firing on the enemy, although wounded three times. In transmitting these despatches Mr. Archer says :—In conclusion, I wish to say that it is with feelings of the greatest reluctance and the most profound regret that I should have had to lay to the charge of a dead man and a gallant officer that he acted in a hazardous manner without a full sense of his responsibilities. I have considered it my duty, however, to place before you a perfectly candid and frank statement of the whole occurrence. A rash act has involved the Government of the Protectorate in a severe set-back, and under the circumstances, in a politically disastrous withdrawl from Burao. For this Mr. Corfield, who had previously done such excellent work has paid the penalty with his life.

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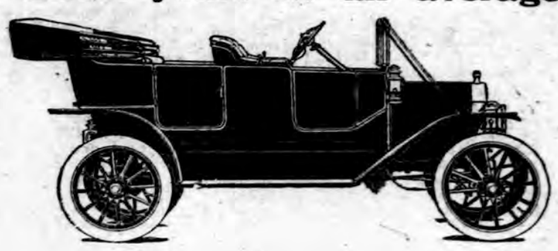

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The committee of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales have placed at the disposal of the Carnarvonshire Education Committee a sum of £200 for the purpose of encouraging the study of rural and domestic science in the elementary schools of the county. It has been decided to call the fund "The Prince of Wales Prize Fund."

The "Times," parliamentary correspondent says that no communications have passed between the Government and the leaders of the Opposition on the political situation since Lord Loreburn made his appeal for a conference. In the Liberal Party itself there is a strong current of opinion adverse to the holding of any conference though there are several small groups who would be ready to work for compromise.

At Exeter on Sept. 28 a great demonstration was held against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. A short service was held in about twenty-five parish churches, and the congregations then marched to the cathedral yard, where a large combined procession, formed with bands and banners and led by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, the clergy of the parishes, and choirs, marched to St. Luke's College grounds, Heavitree, where the Bishop presided over the meeting. A resolution protesting against dismemberment of the Church of England and pledging the meeting to use all lawful means to prevent the bill becoming law was moved by Sir Robert Newman, and carried unanimously. About five thousand persons took part in the procession.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, M. P., speaking on Sept. 29, at Howdon-on-Tyne, outlined the policy of the new land campaign to be started by Mr. Lloyd George. He said the object of the new legislation would be to add to production itself by creating something like 90,000 small holdings. There would be involved in the scheme a reform in the system of rating, so that new houses, machinery, and other improvements should not be overburdened.

In view of the report that one proposal of the promised "land compaign" of the Radical Party will be to set up Land Courts in England to fix fair rents, the first report of the Scottish Land Court (appointed by the present Government under an Act of 1911) will be studied, observes the "Morning Post," with interest. The Scottish Land Court was given power to fix fair rents during the currency of leases as well as on their determination and to cancel if it chose to do so, arrears of rent. The first report of the Court deals with its working during the period from April 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1912. It frees home one of two theories: either rents in Scotland have been inequitable and exorbitant as a general rule, or the Land Court has taken it as its mission to reduce rents whatever their rate. Summarising the decisions of the Court, it will be found that in the case of 256 holdings dealt with on a first application to the Court the rent was reduced in 251 cases, the reduction being sometimes by more than a half, and that in the majority of cases where back rent was owing the debt was cancelled or reduced.

The estate of Belmont Castle, Perthshire, which belonged to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was purchased on Sept. 26 by Sir James K. Caird, of Dundee. The price at which the estate has changed hands is understood to be £55,000. Sir James Caird will enter into possession at Whitsun next. The estate is immediately to the west of Meigle, and extends approximately to 1,000 acres.

Speaking at Manchester on Sept. 28, Mr. Keir Hardie said:—The working classes of Great Britain are going to be subjected in the immediate future to two forms of attack. You have read in the papers of the £50,000,000 sterling which, according to the "Daily Dispatch," is to "restore liberty to the workers from the thraldom of trade unionism." You know what that means. If you don't, then look across the Irish Sea and see what is happening in Dublin. I am not speaking about Dublin from hearsay. The day after I heard about it I wired to Jim Larkin telling him that if I could help my services were at their disposal, and when I got to Dublin I found a condition of things which, if I had not seen them with my own eyes, I should have felt it hard to believe. (A voice: "'98.") Yes, it is '98' over again, with the difference that whereas in 98 it was the landlord that Ireland was fighting to-day it is the capitalist—the same animal in another name—(cheers)—but the forces are the same in both cases.

At a meeting of the Epson Urban Council on Sept. 30 the following letter from Lord Rosebery was read:—"Dalmeny House, Edinburgh Sept. 29, 1913.—My dear Sir,—I have just acquired what are called, I think, the common fields, comprising eleven or twelve acres, at Woodcote, in the hope that the town of Epsom will accept them, and the Urban Council take charge of them, as a free and open space for ever. I have of late rather lost my old intimate connection with Epsom, I am sorry to say, partly from long absences and partly from loss of face memory so that I am all the more anxious to give this proof of my deep and abiding affection for the place and people.—Believe me, yours very truly, Rosebery. P. S.—When the council has decided on the use that it proposes to make of the ground, I should like to be allowed to contribute towards laying it out. The Chairman said he did not know how they could adequately thank Lord Rosebery for his most generous gift.—The fields are near the middle of the town, and they form part of an estate which has been recently in the market, and the land in question had been for sale for building development.

Mr. Hyndman has received a letter from the Load Line Committee regarding charges made by him against Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and the Liberal Government of having conspired to raise the load line on old vessels for the pecuniary benefit of shipowners. The letter invites Mr. Hyndman to reconsider his decision not to give evidence before the committee while the Board of Trade refuses to disclose certain facts which it alone possesses. Mr. Hyndman has deplined in a characteristic letter. He concludes:—"I therefor give the members of your committee fair notice that if they do not run straight in this criminally important business, if they do not compel the Board of Trade to furnish full sworn evidence on all the facts which prove conclusively what has occurred, if they do not, in short, act throughout as honourable trustees of the lives of our seafaring population in this matter, I, old as I am, will hold them up to public execration and hatred in every great city of this land. Moreover it shall not be my fault if I do not stir up such a feeling on the subject against them as will put the fear of man in their hearts for the rest of their natural lives."

The reports of partridge shooting during the past week show some variation in the different districts, but on the whole are not very favourable. In several cases shooting is being delayed, especially on the larger estates, some of the owners being still away.

The strike of checkers, porters, and bankmen employed by Messrs. Carters, Paterson and Co. was settled on terms favourable to the men on Sept. 27. The strike, which began on Sept. 25, involved about 1,000 men, and included drivers of horsed vehicles and motor lorries.

Another dislocation of the cotton trade is threatened. On Sept. 30 at a meeting of Federation of Master Cotton Spinners in Manchester presided over by Sir Charles Macara the operatives were informed that unless the men on strike at the Beehive Mill, Bolton, return to work the employers will be urged to institute a general lock-out of the whole spinning trade. The origin of the stoppage at the Beehive Mill was a dispute between one of the overlookers and the persons under his direction. The workpeople accused him of tyrannical action and closed the mill because they would not work with him. This high-handed action on the part of the operatives is interpreted by the employers as a claim to decide who shall and who shall not be placed in authority over them in the mill, and the employers are united to a man in opposition to any such contention.

The "Times," correspondent wrote from Manchester on Oct. 1:—The movement of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations to force a lock-out of the whole trade in the event of the refusal of the operatives at the Beehive Mill, Bolton, to return to work, was advanced an important stage to-day, when the sub-committee of the Federation, who have been invested with plenary powers, presented their report in favour of a lock-out to the general committee over which Sir Charles Macara presided. The committee at once unanimously decided to urge all members to close their mills on the making-up day of the week ending Oct. 25, and to keep them closed until the Beehive dispute is settled.

The 7,000 miners employed at the Clydach Vale and Naval Collieries of the Cambrian combine returned to work on Sept. 29 after an unsuccessful five days' strike.

Mr. Redmond on Sept. 28 broke his silence on the question of a conference on the Home Rule problem. Speaking at Cahirciveen, county Kerry, he made his position plain. He recalled the offer that he made to Sir Edward Carson last June to discuss with him every provision of the Home Rule Bill, with the earnest desire to meet the needs of Ulster, on one condition. The Condition was that Sir Edward Carson should frankly accept the principle of a local Parliament in Ireland with an Executive responsible to it. To this offer, Mr. Redmond said, he still held, but he had nothing to add. As to going into a conference in which the whole question of the principle of Home Rule would be put back into the melting-pot—"that," he said, "we cannot and will not do."

The Dublin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Sept. 29:—The Nationalist Press declares its extreme satisfaction with Mr. Redmond's speech at Cahirciveen. The Unionist newspapers say that his rejection of Lord Loreburn's conference proposals had been expected, and leaves the situation unchanged. Nevertheless, among moderate Nationalists, and among the Unionists of Dublin and the South, real disappointment it felt at Mr. Redmond's unbending attitude. They had not expected him to welcome a conference, but they had hoped that he would not bang, bolt, and bar the door against one. They are disappointed, and even astonished, at his failure to recognise the reality and gravity of the preparations of Ulster to resist Home Rule.

It is understood, says the *Standard*, that two solutions of the Home Rule problem would be acceptable to the Ulster Unionists. The first is the exclusion of Ulster, or of those parts of Ulster which are predominantly anti-Nationalist, from the provisions of the Home Rule Bill. The second is a scheme of devolution which would grant to Ireland considerable powers of self-government without endangering the rights of the Protestant minority. Either of these proposals could be embodied in the present Home Rule Bill by means of amendments. Both solutions can, therefore, be considered as possible bases for a conference to settle the Home Rule question by compromise, without being incompatible with Mr. Redmond's demand that the present Home Rule Bill should be regarded as the only basis for a conciliatory agreement between the parties.

At Roscommon Quarter Sessions on Sept. 29 a man named McGuire was charged with stabbing a comrade named Kenny near Creggs, where they had spent the evening drinking. A squabble took place over the borrowing of a pipe, and it was alleged that McGuire stabbed Kenny, upon whose head nine wounds, some of them of serious character, were found by Dr. Dillon who refused for some time to declare the man's life out of danger. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." His Honour, addressing the jury, warmly said he did not know how on earth they had arrived at such a verdict. A verdict such as they had given tended to encourage stabbing among the young men of the country. In his opinion the verdict was a disgraceful one, and the jury ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

A Document of historic interest has been added to the museum in the Office of Arms in Dublin Castle. Capt. Wilkinson, Ulster King of arms, has, through the generosity of Sir John Nutting, secured the original illuminated grant of the freedom of the City of Dublin to Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1729. The grant, which is engrossed on vellum, shows the arms of Swift impaled with the arms of St. Patrick's and also the arms of the City of Dublin. The note following is attached to the vellum:—In the year 1729, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, moved by a just sense of the past services he has rendered to his country, decided unanimously and in full assembly that the freedom of their city should be presented to the Dean in a golden box, which box he bequeathed to Alee McAuley in 1740."

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The "Times" Toronto correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 30:—The staff of the 54th Regt., stationed at Sher-brooke, consisting of twenty-seven commissioned officers and sixty non-commissioned officers, has resigned in a body. It is said that the resignations have been made as a protest against the delay of the authorities in providing the regiment with an armoury. The officers state that the 54th has to beg for quarters at the armoury occupied by the 53rd, which is an English regiment, and although the relations between the two regiments are most fraternal the 54th is unwilling longer to tolerate such a state of affairs. The regiment is numerically the stronges French-Canadian regiment in Quebec.

Mr. Perley Minister with portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, will leave shortly for England. While the visit is declared to be merely a pleasure trip, it is generally believed that Mr. Perley's object is to consult the British Admiralty with regard to the Canadian Government's permanent naval policy.

SOUTH AFRICA.

"The Mornining Post's" Cape Town correspondent telegraphed on (Sept. 28):—The industrial situation is unchanged, for the rumours of a threatened strike among the postal and telegraph employees current during the last week are probably baseless, though without doubt the gravest dissatisfaction exists on account of the lethargic methods of the Government in dealing with these men's grievances.

AUSTRALIA.

Telegraphing on Sept. 30 the "Morning Post's" Melbourne correspondent states:—The statement published in London indicating that the present Ministry proposes to curtail defence expenditure, thus impeding the development of Admiral Henderson's scheme of naval defence, is without foundation. Mr. Cook to-night authorised me to state that nothing is further from the thoughts of the Government than to delay the development of Admiral Henderson's scheme.

The "Times" Melbourne correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 1:—As the result of the long-standing friction between the members of the Naval Board, which the utmost efforts of the Minister of Defence, Senator Millen, have been unable to remove. Capt. Hughes-Onslow, the Second Naval Member, was relieved of his duties to-day. The trouble is purely personal.

Reuter telegraphed from Sydney on (Sept. 30):—Mr. Holman, the Premier, has appointed a judge of the Supreme Court as Royal Commissioner to inquire into the charges made by Mr. Wade, Leader of the Opposition, against Mr. Griffith, Minister of Public Works, of "conduct unworthy of a Minister" in connection with the proposed underground city railway and four other public works.

NEW ZEALAND.

The "Times" Wellington correspondent says:—The Legislative Council, by twenty votes to ten, has accepted the clause of the Government Bill making the Council elective, but by a majority of one has rejected the provision for direct popular election. The Bill is, therefore, dead.

The Premier says that the negotiations with the Admiralty are not yet concluded. He hopes to make a naval statement in a few weeks' time. The Government has invited the Commonwealth Navy to visit New Zealand during the summer, but no definite reply has been received.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The "Temps" remarks that this year's manœuvres of the British Army have been satisfactory, but that the progress accomplished only effects the Active Army. The Regulars are excellent, but the Special Reserve is incapable of filling its "role," and the Territorial Army is lacking in effectives, officers, and training. The Haldane system, says the "Temps," is condemned beyond dispute by experience. Far-reaching reforms are needed and are urgent, and it is for England to decide whether she will adopt conscription or improve her professional army. At present, the "Temps" declares, she depends exclusively on her regular forces, and they, in default of an adequate organisation of the Reserves, are deprived of all liberty of action.

The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphs that an attempt was made on Sept. 28 to wreck the "Simplon" express from Calais between Frouard and Champigneulles near Nancy, a large number of rails having been placed across the line. Thanks to the clearness of the night the driver perceived that the line was blocked and was able to pull up in time.

The Paris corrasponsdent of the "Times" telegraphed on Sept. 26:—A motor car driven by the Marquis de la Calzade, carrying six passengers, came into collision with a tree on the road near Magesco Landes, today, and capsized. The car caught fire, but passers-by were able to rescue the Marchioness de la Calzade, who was seriously injured. The Marquis and his five-years-old daughter, the chauffeur, and a governess were all slightly injured. The Marquis de la Rocca was pinned under the car and was burned to death. He belonged to a wealthy and distinguished Spanish family, and was on his way back to London, where he has been studying.

GERMANY.

A telegram from Gmunden to Vienna states that the Duke of Cumberland's youngest daughter, Princess Olga, has become engaged to Prince Moritz George of Schaumburg-Lippe, the brother of the reigning prince. Prince Moritz George is a lieutenant in a Prussian Cuirassier regiment.

The criminal proceedings, which are the necessary complement of the military trial held at the beginning of August of the military officials concerned in the Krupp scandal, will be opened here on Oct. 23. The charges will be the betrayal of military secrets and bribery.

ITALY.

In December four "super-Dreadnoughts" will be laid down in naval and private yards at Spezia and Castel'amare di Stabia. Each "super-Dreadnought" will cost when complete 85,000,000 lire. According to the Ministerial estimate each ship will be completed in twenty months.

GREECE.

Admiral Kerr, in assuming the duties of inspector and commander-in-chief of the Hellenic Navy, has published this Fleet Order;—I wish to express to the officers and men of the Royal Navy my sense of the honour conferred upon me by his Majesty in confiding to my direction the Navy which performed such admirable work during the recent war. I shall endeavour to fulfil the trust placed in me confident of the support of the officers and men to carry the Navy to the highest pitch of efficiency, and render them able to meet any emergency of the future.

RUSSIA.

Reuter telegraphed from Rostoff-on Don on Sept. 29:—A passenger train travelling from Baku to Batum ran off the line near the station of Sosyka, on the Vladikavkas Railway, to-day. Six carriages were smashed. Forty people were killed and more than 100 were injured. The accident was caused by brigands, who had torn up some of the rails with the object of robbing the train.

The Eighty Club has issued a pamphlet on the "Trade Continuation Schools of Germany," written by Mr. J. W. Scobell Armstrong. The Lord Chancellor has written a special preface.

On behalf of Queen Eleanor, the Bulgarian Legation in London has presented to Lady Mond a commemorative medal for her services in connection with Red Cross work in the Balkans.

MRS. PANKHURST'S FEES.

BITTER CRITICISM OF LECTURE TOUR TERMS.

The impending visit of Mrs. Pankhurst to America has unloosed a furious controversy among New York Suffragettes, some of whom are deeply concerned lest the visit of the English militant leader may exert a detrimental effect on the cause in this country, while others criticise bitterly the financial features of her lecturing tour.

It is stated that the terms accorded to Mrs. Pankhurst are a guarantee of $1,500 (£300) and 10 per cent. of the receipts up to $10,000 (£2,000), and 60 per cent. of the receipts above that figure. To the objections of those who argue that "We speak without pay, and often pay our own expenses, devoting the receipts to the cause," Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who encouraged the visit, replies that the "money will be turned over to Mrs. Pankhurst to be used not for herself personally but for the votes for women campaign in England. Mrs. Pankhurst will transfer the money to the treasury of her organisation in London."

It is overlooked that the immigration authorities will probably render this suffragette controversy superfluous by excluding Mrs. Pankhurst from the country on the ground that she is a ticket-of-leave woman, and therefore an undesirable alien.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th October, 1913.

1112. Machinee Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

11. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R. S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 21st instant, at 6-15 p.m.

1114. Parades Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m.

II. "C" Company will parade on Wednesdays at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade on Tuesday 21st and Thursday the 23rd instant, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-5 p.m.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1115. Recruits Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1116. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will commence at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instant at 7 p.m.

1117. Viceroy's Competition. It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar to-morrow Sunday the 19th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1118. Bugle Practice.—There will be a Bugle Practice on Tuesday the 21st instant at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Corps Boxing Tournament will take place on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, at 2-30 p.m.

Programme Finals Cadets B V R Semi-Finals and Finals Light and middle weights Sherwood Foresters and Contests between Dy Inspr Melville, City Police V L-Cpl Taylor and Vol Kobes, V Pte Clarke, Sherwood Foresters Garrison in Uniform are admitted to unreserved seats at Re 1 and annas 4.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th October, 1913.

247. Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st October and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

243. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress:—Khaki with Cape.

There will be a general meeting of Nos 1 and 2 Company immediately after this parade at Colaba North.

(Sd). A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The second Spoon shoot of the season will be held at the beginning of August of the military officials concerned in the Krupp scandal, will be opened here on Oct. 23. The charges will be the betrayal of military secrets and bribery.

Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m.
" " Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 18th October, 1913.

RIDING SCHOOL.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from Tuesday the 21st instant at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

VETERINARY CLASS.

The next and Final Lecture will be given by Mr J Crawford, M R C V S on Monday evening next, the 20th instant from 6 p.m. at the Corps Riding School.

(Sd). R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 16th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 17th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	0	0
Total mortality from all causes		61

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Let Sanatogen give you Health, Strength & Energy.

"I only wish Sanatogen had been invented during *my* time in India!" said a man who was revisiting the country after many years' absence. He was naturally surprised, and not a little envious, to find how easily people stand this trying climate nowadays if they take Sanatogen occasionally.

Give Sanatogen a Trial.

That is why so many experienced Anglo-Indians are Sanatogen-users, and why *you* should give it a trial.

You will bear the heat better, you will feel calmer and more cheerful, your appetite and digestion will improve, and you will sleep better and work with more energy. Moreover, you will be much less liable to catch Malaria, Dysentery, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, and other tropical diseases.

Buy a bottle of Sanatogen at the nearest Chemist's or Bazaar, and write, mentioning this paper, for a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates."

The Hon. Sir F. A. Robertson, Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it during the most trying season, and found it a great strengthener."

Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depôt, Babugarh, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of the value of Sanatogen, especially in Malaria, Enteric, Dysentery, etc. I can honestly affirm that it is the best of tonic foods."

Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Try what a refreshing, easily digested, and specially nourishing *food beverage* may be made with Benger's Food in combination with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements. If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half fresh'y made tea, etc., its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the tea.

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"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of **"Luton" Hat Dye** you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once **WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH.** WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers:—

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LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

JUDGE FINED £120.

PENALTY FOR INSULTING GERMAN OFFICERS.

Herr Knittel, district judge of Rybrick, has been fined £120 and costs for insulting a number of officers.

The case, which has caused a great sensation in Germany, has been before the courts since August last year. In 1908 Herr Knittel voted for a Pole in the Diet elections, and subsequently accepted election to a church vestry, although he must have known that some of the members of the vestry were Poles. He was thereupon transferred from the Reserve, of which he was an officer, to the Landhewr. Against this he repeatedly protested even appealing to the Emperor, but without avail.

When his attempts to have the matter brought before a Court of Honour also failed, Herr Knittel began to send reports to various army commanders making violent attacks upon individual officers. These instituted proceedings against him for libel, and in August last year the Criminal Court at Ratibor acquitted him. The judgment was reversed by the Imperial Court, which ordered the case to be retried by the Provincial Court at Gleiwitz, with the result mentioned above.—Reuter.

TOLSTOY'S LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

Countess Sophie Tolstoy has published 656 of her husbands' letters to her, with a preface stating that it is her desire to give all who cherish his memory access to what was dearest to him in life. Nine letters only are withheld; three because they concern living persons, and his six last letters for the publication of which the Countess thinks that the time has not yet come. This leaves scope for conjecture, but can hardly stir the dying embers of controversy, as the published correspondence seems to establish beyond question that Tolstoy retained a tender affection for his wife to the end of his life.

The letters begin with his proposal of marriage, and cover the period of his engagement and the long years of wedded life. The husband and wife were rarely apart, but Tolstoy seems to have written however small the separations; for instance, he sends notes to his wife from his beehives, a mile from the house. All the passion of the lover and of the husband is to be found in the letters, but they touch, in addition, on every side of Tolstoy's internal life and spiritual growth. There are many marks of protest against the conditions of family life and traces of the domestic struggle in which his views on children and personal labour and ownership in literary work involved him.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—OCTOBER 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col A H Bingley, *I C E*, General Staff.
Lieut-Col J P C Hennessey S T C
Lieut-Col J Crimmin, *V C*.
Major R W Knox, I M S.
Capt N M H Melhuish, I M S.
Capt A M Rundall, 4 G R.
Chief-Engr W C Sharvill, R I M
Capt G W Bond, S T C.
Miss E Cunninghaun Q A M N S I.
Mr I Grant.
Mr J E Godfrey.
Mr E P Dove.
Mr A Cooper.
Mr F M Gibson.
Mr R Greene.
Mr L B Ward.
Mr J K Lancashire

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col E W Richards, S T C., 6 mo MC.
Lieut-Col P P Kilkelly, 1 day MC.
Major E A C Matthews, IMS., to 4 12 13.
Major C Robertson, 19 Lrs, 6 mo M C.
Major F M Lane, 128 Prs, 3 mo M C.
Major T J Williams, 57 Rifles, 2 days.
Major A H Coke, 96 Inf, 4 mo MC.
Major A B Fry, 3 mo 27 days.
Major T A F R Oldfield, 1 day.
Capt H E D P Acland, 11 Lrs, to 13 2 14.
Capt A De C Rennick, 11 Lrs, to 15 2 14.
Capt J F C Dalmahoy, 40 Pathans, 3 mo.
Capt W B Joynson 15 Lrs, 3 mo M C.
Capt B N Abbay, 27 Cav, 6 mo M C.
Capt R F Woodward, 130 Bal, 1 day.
Capt A Lethbridge, 54 Sikhs, mo M C.
Capt W. Lowry-Corry, 23 Cav, to 5 2 13, M C.
Capt G H Newcombe, I A, 6 mo M C.
Lieut C K Greenway, 26 Cav, to 22 2 14, M C.
Senior Nursing Sister Miss M E Katsch, QAMNS I, mo M C.
Nursing Sister Miss E M Cunningham, Q A M N S I, 10 days.
Mr E A Faithfull, 4 mo M C.
Mr T Evans, 3 mo MC,
Mr H L L Allanson 3 mo M C.
Mr H A C Colquhoun, 1 mo 10 days.
Mr D W G Cowie, 6 mo M C.
Mr H E W Martindell, 6 mo M C.
Mr R M MacGregor, 4 mo
Mr R Wilkinson. 3 days.
Mr F Wright, 6 mo M C.
Mr J Gardner, 1 mo M C.
Mr W S Etheridge, 5 days M C.
Mr R C Hodgson, 14 days.
Mr B Coventry, *C I E*, 1 mo 17 days.
Mr W Lawton, 1 mo M C.
Miss E McLoughlin, 3 days M C.
Mr E P Lynch, 6 mo M C.
Mr J M Lacey, 2 days MC.
Mr F J Varley, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col A G W Moore, 27 Cav.
Lieut-Col P P Kilkelly.
Major W T C Poole, S T C.
Capt G B A Cooper, 17 Inf.
Capt W H Riddell I M S.
Capt G F F Osborne, R E.
Capt R H Lee, I M S.
Mr H Armitstead.
Mr H W Bryning.
Mr D G Hatchell.
Mr G C Leach.
Miss E McLoughlin
Mr C H G Johnson.
Mr H G Furness.
Mr W Lawton.
Mr S Leggett.
Mr J M Lacey.
Mr V T Janson.
Mr C G Austin.
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Mr M L Marder.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

DUKES ARE ON THE STAGE.

The sudden epidemic of dukes upon the stage is curious. There are the Duke of Trent in "The Pearl Girl" at the Shaftesbury; Mr. Weedon Grossmith's Duke "malgre lue," as one might say, in "The New Duke" at the Comedy; and the Duc de Rannes in Mr. H. B. Irving's forthcoming production as the Savoy. But their graces are not exactly three a penny.

FRENCHMAN AND THE B. M..

Nicholas Decremps, the author of "Un Parisien a Londres," who visited London in 1788, remarks that "the British Museum contains the most marvellous collections in the world, but no time is allowed visitors to inspect them properly. It is galling, too, for a man of taste to visit it in the company of people who go into raptures over a stuffed monkey or lizard, but are unable to appreciate some of the rarest productions of art and nature exhibited to them."

MODEL AEROPLANES.

The achievements of the aeroplane have resulted in a huge demand for model flying machines. Many "toy" aeroplanes are constructed with astonishing scientific accuracy, and flights of many hundreds of feet have been successfully accomplished The prices range from a shilling to as much as £10, and standardised parts are a feature of the better-known makes. A curious feature of the model aeroplane is that its stability is greater, proportionately, than the actual aeroplane under the control of a pilot. The reason for this is that in the hands of a skilful pilot strains are avoided which the model has necessarily to encounter. One amusing paragraph in a list of instructions issued in connection with model flying is as follows:—Don't let dogs, cats, or even babies play with your model. Although you might not think so, such treatment is not calculated to improve it.

STOUTEST WOMAN ON EARTH.

A woman named Nellie Lambert, who is appearing in town just now at a penny show, claims not only to be "the heaviest and stoutest lady on earth" but also to be a great-granddaughter of the famous Daniel Lambert, "that prodigy in Nature," as his tombstone calls him, who is generally conceded to have been the haviest man of whom there is any authentic record. Nellie Lambert is now in her twentieth year, claims to weigh 40st. 3lb, and, like Daniel is a native of Leicester.

LIVES IN THREE STATES.

The British voter, who learns from the ruling of the Revision Court that he is in the habit of sleeping with his head in one constituency and his feet in another, is not so awkwardly situated as the inhabinants of a house in the United States. This stand at the meet-point of three States, the divorce laws of which show so wide a divergence that a man may be a bachelor in one room, a married man in another, and a divorce in the third. By walking from one room to another he may become a bigamist.

LONDON'S BANNED AERIAL CIRCLE.

Mr. McKenna has prohibited airmen from flying within the four-mile circle from Charing Cross, and it is interesting to note over what districts the venturesome aviator, braving the powers that be, would pass if he decided to sail round the edge of this imaginary circle. He would be able to start from the slopes of Hampstead Heath and, flying at first in a westerly direction, would, in turn, pass over Kilburn, Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith, Parsons Green, Wandsworth, Herne Hill, Peckham Rye, Deptford, Limehouse, Hackney, and Upper Holloway. There are very few spots where the airman could come to ground, intentionally or otherwise, in this circular journey, though he would pass over Paddington Cemetery and a corner of Victoria Park.

THE PRINCE AND CYCLING.

Possibly the fact that the Prince of Wales has become a member of the Cyclists' Touring Club indicates that his Royal Highness is to pay more attention to the wheel than did King George or King Edward, neither of whom took to cycling with the enthusiasm displayed towards other pastimes. It is true that King Edward was interested in the cycle for some time, but he abandoned it for the motor, and King George much prefers his horse or a game of tennis.

WELL MINTED.

There seems to be an abundance of new pennies about just now, and the defect which was to be noted in the issue of silver some time ago seems to be accentuated. The minting is very clear, so much so that the King's head is perfectly visible on the tail side. In fact, the figure of Britannia is sitting in the midst of the shadow thus caused.

WASHING A MUSIC-HALL'S FASE.

The exterior of the Oxford Music Hall has so long been hidden under a coating of grime that most Londoners have forgotten what it looked like when it was new. Yesterday quite a little crowd took obvious pleasure in watching the steam brush at work, and there were expressions amounting almost to incredulity when gleaming white marble and panels of blue and gold mosaic began to look down upon a street that knew them not. One comment at least took a practical form. "How much would it cost to do that to St. Paul's."

ST. BERNARD.

The dogs at the Hospice of St. Bernard, each of which according to Dr. Atkin Swan, has a separate stone cell of its own, differ in breed from those formerly known as St. Bernard dogs. These were the result of a cross between the Danish bulldog and the mastiff and their breed was kept pure until 1812. The winter that year was unusually severe, and all the dogs at the hospice had to be employed on rescue work, with the result that every one of the females died. A cross which the Newfoundland was then tried, and this produced the present breed.

HAMPTON COURT VINE.

The great vine at Hampton Court, from which the grapes are now being cut, is a slip off one at Valentines, near Wastead, which was planted in 1758. Owing to its roots having penetrated the bed of the river, which is only 60ft. from the end of the vine-house, the Hampton Court vine grew with extraordinary rapidity. In 1800—twenty years after it was planted—its main branch was 114 at. long Now its branches cover a space of 2,300 square feet, but the principal branch only stretches 90ft.—the length of the vine-house. Had the house been enlarged the vine would probably cover four times as much space. As it is the vines at Cumberland Lodge, Manresa House, Roehampton, and Sillwood Park, Sunninghill, surpass it; while the one at Kinnel House, Breadalbane—the largest in Great Britain—covers nearly twice as great a superficial area;

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
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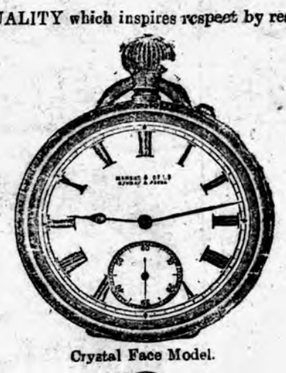

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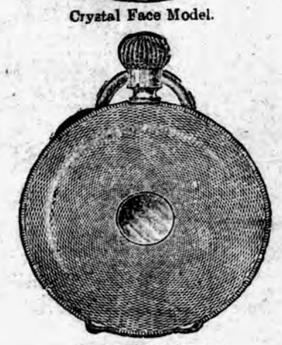

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